ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,157—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1897.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* SHANNON	4322	F. Cole	20th Nov.
B.I.PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler	27th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5980	J. R. London	4th Dec.
B.I.INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	11th ,,
* SHANNON	4322	F. Cole	18th ,,
B.I.CALEDONIA	7558	W.B. Andrews	25th ,,
			1898.
* CARTHAGE	5980	J. R. London	1st Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	6234	W. H. Moule	8th ,,
* BALLAARAT	4800	T. S. Angus	15th ,,
B.I. EGYPT	5700	H. P. Prisco	22nd ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	29th ,,
M.I.PENINSULAR	5277	W. A. Wheler	5th
* BALLAARAT	4800	T. S. Angus	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. London	19th ,,
B.M.I. ARABIA (1)	3000	A. W. Adamson	26th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. R. Andrews	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5297	J. R. London	19th ,,

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B. M. I. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, Passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 30th October, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasevich	4,113	1st Dec., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Jan., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 395	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,266	24th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 695

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer.	3,378	21st Nov., 189 .

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Easoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov., 2, 1897.

TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

SPECIAL First Class Steamer "INGRABAN," will SAIL for the above Ports, calling at COLOMBO and PENANG, if sufficient inducement is offered on or about the 24th November, 1897.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

F. FISCHER & Co.,
3, Esplanade Road, Fort.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1997.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAPMTON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and *every description of Banking and Money* Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 20th Nov., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 18th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Bussrah in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 3rd Dec.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,944 tons, on or about 3rd Dec.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 24th Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th November, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
CALEDONIEN	4,222	Durrande	26th November.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.
SALAZIE	4,355	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on or about the
AGHALIEN	4,049	Lidin.	18th Nov., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyages by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

THOS. COOK AND SONS,

BANKERS AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest *en route*.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S TICKETS met and assisted at Bombay, London, Gravesend, Liverpool, Brindisi, Napels, Genoa, Marseilles, Venice, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, FAMILY PARTIES, &c., booked at reduced rates.
SAILING LISTS and all information on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S "HEART-LABELLED" SPIRITS.

BRANDIES—

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a
	TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use, 15 years old per doz.	82 0	91 0
	TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY per bot.	7 0	8 0
	Do. do. per pint	3 12	4 4
000	TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled" Brandy per doz.	52 8	58 8
00	TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit ,,	45 8	51 0
0	TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy ,,	39 8	44 0
	CHEAP BRANDY, Bottled in France for Treacher & Co ,,	27 0	30 8

WHISKIES—

	TREACHER'S "Fine Old Glenlivet," a Special Blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, is unequalled in age and quality per doz.	26 0	29 0
Do.	SPECIAL LIQUEUR, a genuine ripe old Whisky ,,	35 0	39 0
	Connoisseuers will fully appreciate its mellowness.		
Do.	HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Phœnix Brand ,,	28 0	31 8
	A well matured Spirit, exceptionally mellow to the Taste.		
Do.	"OLD IRISH" ,,	26 0	29 0

This is guaranteed as an old, thoroughly ripe Spirit.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BYCULLA. POONA. MAHABLESHWAR.
BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS.
ENGRAVED ON STEEL.

	Rs. a.
Crest correctly Engraved from	6 9
Crest and Motto	8 0
Crest and Monogram	10 0
Monograms only from	5 0
Address one line, Engraved any style	4 0
Address two lines, Engraved any style	6 0

ESTIMATES SENT FOR THREE OR MORE LINES.

In every instance a Pencil Sketch is forwarded for approval before engraving.

These designs are free of charge when an order is given, otherwise the preliminary sketch must be charged for.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING.

	Rs. a
Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions	0 4
Note Paper or Envelopes any colour do.	0 8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze do.	2 0

VISITING CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

	Rs. a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards, printed and plate engraved	3 0
100 Ladies' printed and plate engraved	4 0

Other lines, such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra. This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

	Rs. a.
Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	1 8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	2 0

REGIMENTAL CRESTS. | No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES. | No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS STAMPS FOR SEALS.
PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

WE WISH IT to be DISTINCTLY UNDERSTOOD that OUR SWEETS are made entirely by ENGLISH HANDS. NO NATIVES whatever are permitted to touch them.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

CYCLES ! CYCLES ! CYCLES !

WE have imported a large stock of high class BICYCLES manufactured by THE PALMER SHIPBUILDING AND IRON CO., LD., Jarrow on Tyne and THE ARAB CYCLE CO., of Birmingham.

PALMER CYCLE, the Fleetest of the Fleet, capable of carrying heavy weight riders, and are fitted with Westwood Rims, Dunlop Welch Tropical Tyres, and Brook's Saddles, also latest improved Dustproof Pedals.—The Arab Cycles are good serviceable Machines at a cheaper rate, and are also fitted with Dunlop Tropical Tyres.

Nett cash prices as under :—

PALMER'S	GENT'S Roadsters or Racers	Rs. 360
	LADIES' with Gearcase	,, 380
ARAB	GENT'S Boadster or Racer	,, 300
,,	LADIES' with Gearcase	,, 320

GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON,

W. CROWDER & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

RETAIL SUB-AGENTS :

THE PALMER AND ARAB CYCLE AGENCY,
6, CHURCH GATE STREET,
AND
ASQUITH AND LORD,
APOLLO STREET.

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD PREPARATIONS.
JUST ARRIVED.

	Rs. As.		Rs. As
CASEARA CORDIAL.—The tasteless but effectual Remedy for habitual Constipation	1 8	AROMATIC STEEL PILLS.—A real boon to suffering women from their peculiar disorders.	1 8
TARAXACUM & PODOPHYLIN.—Acts as a stimulant to the Liver, removing all disorders of this important organ	1 8	TITAN CEMENT.—Mends broken glass remarkably	0 8
LIVER GRANULES.—These little Liver Pills are far superior to any other Brand	0 8	BAY RUM HAIR TONIC.—Much approved as a hair dressing	1 8
SYRUP OF FIGS.—A most pleasant Preparation now recommended as a laxative and aperient for delicate people	0 14	CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE.—Surpasses as a thorough cleanser of teeth, arresting decay and imparting pleasant aroma to the breath	0 6

ALL THESE ARE PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR
CHEMISTS, MADON SONS & Co., DRUGGISTS.
Price List BOMBAY. on application.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms 875 per year. Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter season.

THE INDIAN "PREMIER" BICYCLE

THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE IN THE WORLD. | PRICE Rs. 250 CASH. | PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have eventually succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., to Manufacture a PLAIN, SOUND and SERVICEABLE BICYCLE at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours to place a thoroughly reliable Machine on the market is the

INDIAN "PREMIER"

which is built by THE PREMIER CYCLE CO. LTD., of WELDLESS TUBES and fitted with the WARWICK PNEUMATIC Tyre licensed under the WELCH PATENT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD. are prepared to back these WELDLESS TUBE ROADSTERS for Excellence, Appearance and WEAR against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing as every individual part has been most carefully put together.

Though the CHEAPEST MACHINE in the WORLD, it is destined nevertheless to take a PROMINENT POSITION in the ADVANCE-GUARD OF BICYCLES.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

Wines, Spirits, Beers, English and French Oilmen's Stores, Plush and Leather Fancy Goods, Out-door and Parlour Games, Cricketing Kit, Diamond, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Stationery, Toys, Electro-plated Ware, Household and Travellers' Requisites, Perfumery and Toilet Requisites, Cutlery, Chinaware, Glassware, Lamps, and

PURVEYORS TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
LORD SANDHURST, G. C. I. E.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME
SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME.
WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT
OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY
CHOICE CIGARS
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
"BAHADUR."

Orders Booked for Delivery to any part of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

MANSFIELD BROS.,

Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.

LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge.
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency :—

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

I JEAN BAPTISTE DANOVARO, hereby give notice that I have SEVERED my CONNECTION entirely with the Firm of JEAN BAPTISTE DANOVARO and Co., and this severance shall be deemed to date back to the 9th September, 1897. I have NO RIGHT to any monies due to the Firm, nor have I any liability for any monies due by the Firm from the said date. I hereby cancel my former notices in the local dailies.—Dated 17th November, 1897.

J. B. DANOVARO.

NOTICE is hereby given that J. B. DANOVARO and Co. will after the 31st December, 1897, CHANGE the NAME of their firm.—Dated 17th December, 1897.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Solicitors for J. B. Danovaro & Co.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN BULSAR AND BARODA.

ON and from SATURDAY next, the 20th instant, and until further notice, the LOCAL MIXED TRAINS between BULSAR and BARODA will be DISCONTINUED, and the through ORDINARY PASSENGER TRAIN leaving AHMEDABAD at 6-0 will run between BARODA and BULSAR to slightly ALTERED TIMINGS, stopping at all the intermediate stations.

For further particulars, please refer to Time-tables exhibited at Stations.

D. FF. POWELL,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 17th November, 1897.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WITH the Sanction of Government and with effect from the 2nd instant, and until further notice, the following Trains will NOT RUN in consequence of the DECREASE in PASSENGER TRAFFIC from Plague restrictions.

H.	M.		
14	30	Train from Poona to Belgaum.	
17	25	"	Belgaum to Poona.
6	0	"	Koregaon to Belgaum.
7	20	"	Belgaum to Koregaon.
4	40	"	Kolhapur to Miraj.
18	25	"	Miraj to Kolhapur.

T. J. McCLOUGHIN,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Central Offices, Dharwar, November 1st, 1897.

No. 5298-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT,

Simla, the 10th November, 1897.

NOTIFICATION.

THE GOVERNMENT MODEL DAIRY and SCHOOL of INSTRUCTION, Umballa, having been established, the Second Class of instruction for managers will assemble about the 1st December, 1897. Candidates desirous of undergoing a course of instruction to qualify as managers of Government Dairies are invited to submit their names with copies of testimonials to Veterinary-Major W. H. Kemp, Government Model Dairy, Umballa. Candidates must be Europeans by birth, be able to read, write and keep simple accounts. Men who have served in the Army preferred. Terms of employment can be obtained from Veterinary-Major Kemp.

By Order,
F. G. CARDEW,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt of India.

HEILGERS' COALS.

WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as :—

HEILGERS' ANTHRACITE A SEAM.
HEILGERS BITUMINOUS B SEAM.

For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Sole Agents.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE,

KASAULI, PUNJAB.

PRINCIPAL :

MR. H. J. FRASER-HARRIS, *late* Royal Artillery,

Some time Lecturer in Mathematics, French, Geography, Geometrical and Freehand Drawing, &c.,

at Messrs. WREN and GURNEY'S,
London, W.

MATHEMATICAL MASTER, BLACKHEATH SCHOOL ;

SENIOR MATHEMATICAL and SCIENCE MASTER, "ASHBURY."

N. DEVON, and at ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, DARJEELING ;

Assisted by—

Mr. A. CLIFTON CLAPIN, (B. A., Clare College, Cantab) : Honours in Classical and Modern Languages Tripos ; and

Mr. HAROLD J. SNAPE, (B. A., Christ's College, Cantab) : Honours in Historical Tripos,

who will join him direct from England in February, 1898 ; and by a fuller staff of "Honours" Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge in the following year ;

(MEDICAL OFFICER,—THE CIVIL SURGEON)

reads with pupils for all Public and Departmental Examinations, (*e.g.*, CIVIL SERVICES, Woolwich, Sandhurst, Forests, Cooper's Hill, the Police, &c.,) either at Home or in India, and for the Universities.

To boys not reading for any special examination, a *thorough* General Education is given, as in an ENGLISH PUBLIC SCHOOL at Home.

Physical and Chemical Laboratory, Gymnasium, &c.

Forms of application for admission and all other information may be obtained from the Principal till December 15th, at "Erindale," Mussorrie, N.-W. P., and after that date at Kasauli, Punjab.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT 2ND COOMBHARWADA LANE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Lilladhar Lukhumsey, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Anan jee Canjee and Dhunjibhai Ebjee (both since deceased), and by virtue of a mortgage deed dated 17th December, 1894, all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the measuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort, at 2nd Coombharwada Lane, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 132 84 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 65, new Nos. 2320, 2321, old Survey No. 212, new Survey No. 4945, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 76/7, and Street No. 139, and bounded on the east by a sweepers' passage, on the west by the said 2nd Coombharwada Lane, on the north by the house of Hajee Noorance, and on the south by the house of Zina Jetha.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, Solicitors to the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 18th November, 1897.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames. Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON :

HENRY S. KING & CO.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

A first-class ENGLISH LANDAU,
BY LAURRIE AND MARNER, FOR SALE.

Apply to
A. BHICAJEE & Co.,
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

THE CHHOI SILK MILL COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on SATURDAY, the 13th November, 1897, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 30 per Share (Free of Income Tax), for the period of about nine months ending 30th June, 1897, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Bank Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 18th day of NOVEMBER, 1897, between 12 A.M., and 3 P.M., to Shareholders, whose names stood on the Company's Register, on the 2nd day of November, 1897, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
CHHOI, KOOKA, DESAI & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 15th November, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

COCOANUT OIL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (run first) on WEDNESDAY, 24th November, for the supply of COCOANUT OIL required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of February, 1898, estimated at 450 tons.

Tenders must be made on the Company's printed form, to be obtained from the office of the undersigned, where also the sample may be seen.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 as security to accompany each tender.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 30th October, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

NOTICE TO SHIP-OWNERS AND AGENTS.

TENDERS INVITED FOR FREIGHT CONTRACT BY THE BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders of the Rates per ton, including rebate allowance to the Association at which owners and Agents of the Steam-ship Companies are prepared to Contract for the Shipment of Piece-Goods (amounting to nearly 1,50,000 packages per year) from Glasgow and Liverpool via Suez Canal to Bombay upon the following terms :—

1. The Rates to be Tendered must be (1) for freight from Glasgow to Bombay and (2) for freight from Manchester Warehouse to Bombay, and in both cases inclusive of all charges including free delivery in the Prince's Dock.

2. Goods from other towns to be treated as Manchester Goods to the extent of an allowance to shippers of the equivalent of the carriage from Manchester Warehouse to alongside Steamer.

3. Sealed Tenders addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Association must reach the Undersigned, on TUESDAY, the 23rd November next.

4. No undertaking is given so that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.

For the Members of the Bombay Piece-Goods Native Merchants' Association.

MOTILAL KANJI,
Joint Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1897.

P. S.—Draft contract can be had on application at the office of the Association.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

Divided into 10,000 Shares, of Rs. 100 each.

HEAD OFFICE—173, Broadway, Madras.
BOMBAY BRANCH—5, Patel Street, Fort, B'bay

FIXED PERIOD deposits received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months, and 5 per cent. for 6 months.

GUARANTEED PENSION DEPARTMENT—Deposits of Rs. 5 or more per month received and interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum, (to be retained).

LOANS and ADVANCES granted on Trade Goods, Bill of Sale, Jewellery or any other approved security with prompt attention.

Agency of every description undertaken.

Every kind of Goods supplied to and sold for the Mofussil Trading Firms, Traders, &c. Apply for particulars to

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

N. B.—Agencies with leading FIRMS or influential and energetic gentlemen in the Mofussil towns can be arranged.

QUICK ROUTE
THROUGH AMERICA.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE, THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.

CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the famous Inland Sea of Japan) KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. Passengers selecting this route not only derive the benefit of the grand scenery of the Hawaiian Islands ("The Paradise of the Pacific") but also avoid the cold and disagreeable weather so often experienced on the more Northern Tracks.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North-Western Railways it requires but 4½ days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars, from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail ; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries evolved in modern Railway travel.

For further information apply to—

WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co., Calcutta,
THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
General Passenger Agent.
San Francisco Overland Route,
No. 4, Water Street,
Yokohama, Japan.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country consignents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Wallers Charged extra. Horses Standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syces per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt...	6	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

HAUTE NOUVEAUTE DE PARIS.

LADIES' WHITE BLACK AND COLORED FANCY STRAW HATS & TOQUES

NOW BEING SHOWN.

BOMBAY.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

Extract "Lancet" 12th July, 1890.

ANALYTICAL RECORDS.

"AULD" SCOTTIE WHISKY.

(JAMES MENZIES, GLASGOW.)

"THIS WHISKY contains 41·75 per cent. of absolute Alcohol equal to 86·28 per cent. of proof Spirit. The Residue, Dried at 100°c amounts to 0·25 per cent. It is a well-matured and excellent Whisky."

"AULD SCOTTIE" GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

Every Bottle enveloped in Wire, and bearing the Firm's Seal in Lead.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval. It has pushed its way on its own merits.

Can be had at Rs. 2-6-0 per bottle in Bombay from all Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

FROM

BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

THE

ST. JAMES'S BUDGET

(LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR

ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS :

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
"A veritable *edition de luxe*. . . . Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."
"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked ; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE ; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 5 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL under the

NEW "ENGLISH PREMIUM" SYSTEM.

If the POLICY be effected now it will participate in the PROFITS for the past 3 years.

THE FUNDS

have more than Doubled during 5 years and now exceed

Rs. 1,17,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
unquestionable Security
being the principal
Features of the Oriental

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACOONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz
for India " " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Cream of Champagnes
Apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE :
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoor, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 32, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manilla.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credit ; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD :—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge to the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1897.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY
Acting Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and pro duce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,360,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK : The UNION BANK of LONDON : THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on URRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English built C under-spring CANGE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 5-43m., 6-24s. Low water, 11-20s.

SALVAGE SALE.—We understand that the machinery salvage out of the fire at the Framjee Petit Mill, on the 20th September last, has been sold to Messrs. Hussonally Moolla Hakimjee and Bros. and Abdoolally Currimbhoy for the sum of Rs. 52,100.

FOUND DEAD ON THE PUBLIC ROAD.—Gunga, a mendicant woman, aged sixty years, who habitually slept on public thoroughfares, was, yesterday morning, found dead on the Khetwady Main Road. The Health officer of the district, who examined the body, certified that death was due to starvation debility.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The usual monthly meeting will be held in the Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms, Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday next. A paper to be read is a collection of Ethnographical notes on the Bari or Panwale Caste, in Khandesh district, received from the Collector of Khandesh.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Peshawar, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-morrow.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Daressalam, Tanga, Ibo, Chinde, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Transvaal, and Cape Colony, per extra s. s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., to-morrow.

REPORTED THEFT ON BOARD A VESSEL.—Mr. G. M. Symonds, Chief Officer of the steam-ship Kapurthala, has reported to the police that on the arrival of the vessel in Bombay, a box, containing opium, which had been shipped at Bushire, was found to have been broken open and 20 lbs. of opium, valued at Rs. 150, abstracted therefrom. The vessel, it appears, after leaving Bushire called at several ports and discharged and took in cargo, and it is believed that the box had been tampered with at one of these ports.

THE CHARGE OF BRIBERY AGAINST A POLICEMAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Arjoon Raghoo, lately policeman, No. 826, attached to A Division of the Bombay Police Force, stands charged with receiving a bribe of Rs. 20 as a public servant and with abetment of the offence. Superintendent Nolan conducted the prosecution, the accused being defended by Mr. Velinker. After some further evidence was recorded, his Worship framed a charge against the accused of receiving a bribe under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, to which he pleaded not guilty. The case was further adjourned and the accused desired to call evidence for the defence.

ANOTHER CASE OF NOSE BITING.—Shewoo, a woman, residing with her paramour, named Nathia Pondlick, in a room of a ground-floorchawl at Arthur Road, went up to a policeman on duty on the road, at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, and reported to him that her paramour bit off the tip of her nose and absconded. From police inquiries it appears that about 9 o'clock, on Monday night, she went to sleep with her paramour on a loft in the room. About 4 o'clock on the following morning the accused awoke the woman, and questioned her where she had been throughout the night. The woman replied "Nowhere." The man thereupon flew into a temper, held her down and bit off the tip of her nose. He then left the room, stating that he was going to get some medicine for her. The complainant waited for him until 9-30 a.m., but as he did not turn up, she made a complaint to the police. The woman was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she was treated and then allowed to go home. The paramour is being sought for by the police.

UNTRUSTWORTHY CHARACTERS.—Juggonath Lukhminarayen, a house agent, residing at Nowroji Hill, reported to the police, on Tuesday, that during his absence from home between the hours of 6 p.m. and 11 p.m. on the previous evening his quarters were entered by opening the lock on the door with a duplicate key, and a box broken open and ornaments and cash misappropriated to Rs. 296, as stolen. On an inquiry the police succeeded in arresting two damaged characters, named Bala Keshew and Luximon Dhondia, who resided in the locality and who had been noticed loitering about in the vicinity of the complainant's house on the previous evening. These men, on being questioned by the police, admitted the theft, and pointed out to the police a portion of the stolen property, valued at Rs. 10, which they had concealed in a quarry near the complainant's residence. The prisoners were yesterday placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, charged with burglary and theft. The case was remanded to enable the police to recover the remainder of the property.

SIX MONTHS FOR A TABLE-BOY.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Joseph Antone, a Madrasee Christian, 20-year-old table boy in the service of Mr. B. Johnson, foreman in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Parel, was charged with theft as a servant of two currency notes for Rs. 10 each, an English sovereign, two Baroda State coins, and sundry other articles of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 102, the property of his master, the complainant, of Parel. The accused, who had been in the service of the complainant for the last eleven months. About two months ago complainant's wife missed two currency notes for Rs. 10 each from a box, and she brought the matter to the notice of her husband, who thought that she might have mislaid them and instituted inquiries into the matter. A few days ago complainant having an occasion to go to his box, found it had been opened by means of a duplicate key, and the two small boxes, which had been kept therein, forced open and the property mentioned in the charge stolen therefrom. The complainant reported the matter to the Railway police, who made inquiries, but nothing was found. Two days after the discovery of the theft, the accused asked his mistress for leave. This created suspicion in her mind. She went and searched the accused's room and discovered one of the stolen notes and some clothing belonging to the complainant. The accused was then given in police custody. After the evidence was recorded, and in addition to the police, on the charge, said that he sold the sovereign to a Marwaree for Rs. 13-8, which he spent. The property found in his room was a part of the property stolen by him from his master's room. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FESTIVITIES AT DAMAUN.—The annual festivities of the Church of Nossa Senhora da Mar, situate in Fort Jerome, in Lower Damaun, commenced on Friday (5th instant), and terminated on Saturday, the 13th idem. On Sunday the feast was celebrated with great pomp. At early morning six the church was attended by a large concourse of people, and novenas and salves were sung. On Saturday the church was profusely decorated and brilliantly illuminated, and a procession of the Blessed Virgin was formed, headed by the clergy and followed by the laity and the different confraternities, which went round the church. There were vespers, at the conclusion of which there was a display of fireworks in the compound. On Sunday, the day of the feast, the church was overcrowded, many persons being compelled to stand on the steps of the church and in the compound. At 10-15 a.m., the Rev. Canon D'Silva, assisted by the Rev. Father Fernandis, the Vicar of the church, Father Ezekiel, and Father Falairo, performed High Mass. The Rev. Father Cordeiro, who is well-known for his learning and great eloquence, preached a sermon, taking as his text the words of St. Luke: "Beatus venter que portait te," enrapturing the whole audience with the glories of Mary which were excellently portrayed by him. At the conclusion, a procession was formed, as on the previous evening, which walked round the church. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Kuchembuck Villar, Judge, and Mrs. Castro, and all the Government officials were present at the ceremony, which was brought to a close at 1 p.m., with the blessing of the Blessed Sacrament. The Governor's band was in attendance, and enlivened the audience with silent pieces of music. Mr. Lawrence St. Anne, the *mordomo* or president of the feast, distributed handsome pictures of the Virgin among the audience. In honour of the feast, Mr. St. Anne gave an evening entertainment at his newly-built house, behind the Market, to which refreshments were served and dancing was kept up, accompanied by a party of the Government Band, until daybreak, when the guests from Upper Damaun were conducted to the ferry.

DAMAUN NEWS.—Since his Excellency the Governor of Damaun had restored the communication between Upper and Lower Damaun, he has been very anxious to get rid of the British cordon on the Damaun frontier, and has done everything in his power to attain that end, but the British authorities, for some reason or other, think it prudent to delay the removal. On Saturday, the 6th instant, a few hundred residents of Upper Damaun presented themselves unceremoniously before his Excellency, and, relating the miseries they were suffering owing to the cordon, demanded its immediate removal. His Excellency, in order to pacify them, told them to wait for a week and immediately set to work to convince the authorities that there was neither plague nor cholera lurking in Lower Damaun to justify the continuance of the cordon. As his communications had not sufficient time to take effect before the expiration of the week, his Excellency sent for the leading men of the different communities and explained to them what he had been doing towards the removal of the cordon, and asked them to tell people not to gather near his palace, but to wait patiently for a few days, within which he was sanguine of inducing the British authorities to do the needful. On Sunday, the 14th instant, after attending feast in the Church of Nossa Senhora da Mar, his Excellency went personally to Khali Kachigam where about a week ago a few cases were reported to have occurred, and invited there Mr. W. F. Smyth, the junior inspector of the cordon stationed at Namda, and in his presence made enquiries and found out that since the 4th instant there had been no case of supposed cholera. On Monday his Excellency invited the cordon officials to visit Lower Damaun and satisfy themselves of the health and cleanliness of the city and went at noon in the Government boat with the Administrator, Captain Azavedo, to receive them at Khali, Kachigam. At 3 p.m., the whole party arrived at Lower Damaun and his Excellency, accompanied by Mr. Smyth, the medical officer Mr. Dhirajram Nathabhai Joshi, and the Sirkarkoon of Kunta, as representing the cordon, and the Administrator Captain Azavedo and Chief of the Police walked through Vania Vad, visiting houses where plague cases were known to have occurred, and enquiring whether they had been thoroughly disinfected. The Sirkarkoon of Kunta pointed to the party a house of a Machi where he was told a case of cholera had lately taken place, but, on enquiring of the Machi he stated that he himself had had a severe attack of plague, and pointed out the marks of lancing of the buboes on his body, but that no case of cholera had ever occurred in his house. The party then visited Kharawad, where the plague was most virulent during the epidemic, and after visiting other localities went to the house of the late Mr. Haji Ahmed Mosajee, at Kharewadi, where again the Sirkarkoon had received misleading information as to a plague case having occurred so recently as on the 8th instant. On making minute enquiries it was conclusively established that the information was false, and its author was self-interested a passholder, whose earnings depended upon the existence of the cordon. The party then went to the fishermen Streets and after inspecting them to their satisfaction halted in the Police station where about 50 people, principally Machis, had gathered to represent their grievances and implore immediate the removal of the cordon. At 6-30 p.m., the party separated. It is expected that the Inspector Mr. Smyth and Mr. Joshi will make a favourable report to Mr. Judge, the Chief Plague Authority, as to the city being entirely free from any epidemic or infectious disease, and that in a few days the cordon, which during the last seven and a-half months it has existed has impoverished the city, will, it is hoped, be removed. People are highly thankful for the indefatigable exertions of our kind Governor, who actuated with the desire of relieving the people from the most harrassing position they are placed in, has left no stone unturned to get the cordon removed.

RELIEFS BY THE S. S. DUNERA.

THE troops expected to arrive at Bombay by the hired Transport Dunera, on the 19th November, are as under, and will on arrival be distributed as follows:—

For Madras Command.—12 officers, 2 ladies and 1 child, 15 non-commissioned officers, 307 men rank and file, 18 women and 28 children. For Bombay Command.—4 officers, 4 non-commissioned officers 190 men rank and file, 3 women and 3 children. For Bengal Command.—0 officers, 1 lady, 5 non-commissioned officers, 328 men rank and file, and 2 women. For Punjab Command and various Corps.—31 officers, 4 ladies and 1 child, 11 warrant officers, 40 non-commissioned officers, 190 men rank and file, 45 women and 58 children. The baggage guard and working party strength.—4 officers, and 200 men, under a Field officer will leave the ship's side at 11-0 a.m. in charge of the baggage, and the remainder of the troops for shore will move into the barges at 1-0 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. The trains will be composed as follows:—The first train to Deolali will leave the Sassoon Dock at 6-5 p.m., with 9 officers, 311 men, 15 women and 25 children of the 2nd Royal Irish Regiment, 1st East Kent Regiment, 2nd Oxford Light Infantry, and all families of troops proceeding via Deolali.

The second train to Deolali starting at 6-35 p.m., with 9 officers and 393 men, of the 11th Field Battery, R. A., No. 9 Mountain Battery, R. A., 1st Norfolk Regt., 2nd South Lancashire Regt, and heavy baggage of troops proceeding via Deolali. The third train to Poona starting at 7-20 p.m., with 7 officers, 183 men, 17 women and 28 children of the 25th Field Battery, R. A., 1st Cheshire Regt., and all families and heavy baggage of troops, proceeding via Poona.

CRICKET IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA C. C. VS. OFFICERS, R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

THERE was a large attendance at the Eden Gardens pavilion on Saturday to witness the match between the Calcutta Cricket Club and the Officers of the R. I. M. S. Clive, which resulted in a victory for the former by 44 runs and one innings. Calcutta won the toss, and N. A. McLeod and N. V. Smith went in to the bowling of Taylor and Otford. After scoring a single, McLeod was neatly bold by Taylor, and Moran filled the vacancy, but almost immediately shared a similar fate, Thomas then joined Smith, and the game brightened up. He kept the field well engaged and his contribution of 32 was most valuable. Antram, who followed him out freely, and he quickly ran up 39, which included three 6's and five 5's. He was ably supported by Philbrick, when in the thick of a merry innings. Winckworth made 49 and Paterson 17, the innings closing for 128 Taylor bowled well taking five wickets. For the Clive, Wilson and Philbrick opposed the bowling of Moran and Paterson. Three were quickly dismissed for 18, and things looked black, but Lieutenant Vines made a good stand for 33 not out. The support, however, was not effectual, Philbrick 18 and Captain Beaumont 11, being the only others who got into double figures. At the close Paine's trundling completed the rout of the visitors.

CALCUTTA C. C.

N A McLeod, c and b Taylor	1
N V Smith, b Taylor	6
W E Morson, c Philbrick, b Taylor	0
R & S Thomas, run out	32
F T Paine, b Taylor	1
W N Winckworth, b Otford	49
E W Antram, st Philbrick, b Otford	39
A Hinds, st Philbrick, b Taylor	1
A C Paterson, c Huteninson, b Hughes	17
J J Coxon, b Taylor	1
F Schiller, not out	2
Extras	9
Total	123

OFFICERS, R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

Lieut Wilson, b Moran	1
Sub-Lieut Philbrick, c Coxon, b Moran	18
Engineer Otford, b Moran	5
Lieut Vines, not out	33
Engineer Taylor, b Moran	0
Sub-Lieut Higgins b Thomas	3
Captain Beaumont, c Schiller, b Paine	11
Engineer Hughes, b Moran	4
Lieut Steward, st Coxon, b Paine	0
Engineer Robertson, absent	0
Sub-Lieut Hutchinson, b Paine	2
Extras	8
Total	94

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 18.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Testamentary suits for hearing and final disposal.

10,97—Pestonjee R and K—Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Cooper and others vs Navazbai—Smetham B and Noble. Part heard.

15,97—Brown and M—Bai Lukhi vs Bai Hari—Thakurdas D and C.

32,96—Bhaishankar and K—Currim Noor Mahomed vs The London Assurance Co—Crasie L and O.

333,96—Bhaishankar and K—Currim Noor Mahomed vs The World Marine Insurance Co, Ld—Crasie L and O.

334,96—Bhaishankar and K—Currim Noor Mahomed vs The South British Fire and Marine Insurance Co of New Zealand—Crasie L and O.

Testamentary Suits.

11,97—Edgelow and G—Ladkibai vs Bai Kabulbai—Wadia and G, and Hiralal Mand M.

27,97—Edgelow and G—Chotamal Chunilal vs Kaboolbai alias Navivahu and others—Maganlal and R.

23,96—Manaklal D and J—L W G Rivett-Carnac, Administrator-General vs Lakhmidas Damodher and others—D and Dhunjeeshaw.

1,97—D and Dhunjeeshaw—Lakhmidas Damodher vs Bhanabhoo, Manaklal D and J and others.

2,96—Bhaishankar and K—Shivshankar Ramshanker vs Ramshanker Uttumram—M N Saklatwalla.

19,95—M D and Jamsetjee—Ishicajee vs Ardesir Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla—Brown and Moir, and F P Pavri.

29,97—Smetham B and Noble—Meherbai and Jehangir Collett vs Manockbai, widow—Ardesir H and D.

29,97—F P Pavri—Hirjibhoy Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla vs Bhaiajee Burjorjee D Lam—M D and Jamsetjee.

(Before the Honble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

43,96—Chitnis M and M—Vasudev Gopal Bhandarker and others vs. Shamrao Narayen Laud and others.—Daphtary and F and Ardesir, H and D—Part heard.

98,96—Ardesir H and D—Dwarkadas Chhogmal and others vs Memon Omer Jamal Vayani—Payne G and S.

135-149,95—Pestonjee R and K—Geolmuchand Balnadermal and another vs Luckminarayen Mukhalal and another—Bhaishankar and K.

247,92—Payne G and S—Purshotumdas Ludhabhai and another vs Chunilal Sukhichand and others—Edgelow and G.

5,97—Chitnis M and M—Kallidas Ramjee vs Bhaidas Thakersand another—Bhaishankar and K.

352,96—Nana and H—Goolumkhai Ramsomel and others vs Manabhai Premabhai—Matubai and J.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

For Investigation of Pauperism.

37,97—374,97—In person—Hajee Mahomed Abdulla vs Bai Sakinabai.

Postponed Long Causes.

307,97—Payne G and S—Timbuk Gangadhar Ranade vs Bhugwandas Muichand and another—Wadia and G, and Ardesir H and D—Part heard.

297,97—Ardesir H and D—The Standard Mill Co Ld vs Trimbuk Gangadher Ranade—Payne G and S.

143,96—Captain and V—Esq all Mahomed Mirza vs Goolam Hoosein Somjee and another—Little and Co—Part heard.

656,96—Smetham B and Noble—Keshaw Raghowjee and another vs Govindroo Keshaw Ravut and others—In person Part heard.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from scalds, heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the place, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 29.

THE correspondence relating to the recent negotiations between the Government of this country and the special envoys of the United States and France was issued last evening. The first important communication relates to a meeting in July, which was attended by Lord Salisbury, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Balfour, Sir M. H. Beach, and the Ambassador and special Envoys of the United States. Senator Wolcott stated that a satisfactory preliminary agreement had been made with the Government of France, but the success of the movement for an international agreement depended upon England. He submitted a list of proposals, which included the re-opening of the Indian Mints, the repeal of the order as to the sovereign being the legal tender in India, the placing of one-fifth of the bullion in the reserve of the Bank of England in silver, the raising of the legal-tender limit of silver to (say) £10, the withdrawal of the present ten-shilling gold pieces, and the substitution of paper based on silver, and the coinage of silver in Egypt. At another meeting the French Ambassador was present, and he stated that the desideratum of his Government was the re-opening of the mints of all the commercial countries to the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 15½ to 1. The French Government, he said, would not consider the re-opening of the Mints of India sufficient to induce them to open their mints, but England might adopt other measures, one alternative to opening her own mints to silver being the annual purchase of (say) £10,000,000 worth of silver for a term of years. The Chancellor of the Exchequer at this point stated definitely that the British Government would not open the English mints to the unlimited coinage of silver. Upon that they were agreed. The correspondence also includes a despatch from the Government of India recommending the rejection of the American and French proposals. "We believe," they said, "our difficulties are nearly over, and that we shall in the near future succeed in establishing a stable exchange at 16d. the rupee by continuing the policy initiated in 1893." On the 18th inst., Lord Salisbury replied on the whole question in a despatch to the United States Ambassador. His Lordship said that even if the arguments against the proposals were less strong than they appeared to her Majesty's Government to be, the Governments of India could hardly be compelled, against their own decided opinions, to make a second change in Indian currency within so short a period as four years, and at a time of exceptional difficulty and suffering.

Speaking at Bristol, yesterday, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach dealt with the recent phases of the currency question, and expressed his entire concurrence with the action of the Indian Government in rejecting the proposal to re-open the Indian Mints to the coinage of silver. The Government had felt bound to return a negative answer to the Envoys of the United States and France with regard to the proposal. Bimetallism was a difficult and important subject, on which he believed that no living man could speak with absolute confidence as to the future of any course of action taken, but the Government was pledged to maintain our gold standard. Adverting to these remarks, the *Times* says that Sir Michael has never professed to have any faith in the theories of the bimetallists; but having to live, in a political sense, among the fanatics of bimetallism, he has been cautious not to hold himself out to the world as an uncompromising or intolerant monometallist. There are, it seems, some bimetallists, even in Bristol whose susceptibilities he has to consider. But to these he has a practical answer to give which cannot be rebutted. The bimetallist proposals of the American Government, supported by France, have as their cardinal point, the project of re-opening the Indian Mints to the free coinage of silver. That suggestion has been most emphatically repudiated by the Government of India, not only on the ground that it would be in itself fraught with danger, if not disaster, but on the assurance that an alternative and far more hopeful method of procedure is in contemplation in the reconstitution of the Indian currency on a gold basis. The refusal of the Government of India to accept the responsibilities of the bimetallist policy knocks the bottom out of the whole scheme. Sir M. Hicks-Beach recognises this, and gives it as his reason for declining to consider the other proposals put forward by Senator Wolcott and the representatives of the United States and France. The *Daily News* remark that, judging by what Sir M. Hicks-Beach said, we are forced to conclude that he did not communicate with the Governor of the Bank, but that somebody else, Mr. Balfour for choice, spoke to the Governor in his name. For he declared in plain terms that it was of the utmost importance to maintain the gold reserve of the Bank absolutely and entirely intact. Surely it is time that the indecent farce of a bimetallist First Lord of the Treasury and a monometallist Chancellor of the Exchequer, which exposes us to the ridicule of the world, should be removed from the political stage.

An instructive paper upon the growth of cotton in Persia and its spinning and weaving by primitive methods has been forwarded to his Government by the United States Consul-General at Teheran. The plant is indigenous to Persia, and will thrive in any part of the country where the soil is suitable and water-supply for irrigation is available. Of the method of cultivation he says:—"The fertilising material used on land devoted to the cultivation of cotton contains strong alkaloids, and is collected from cesspools, and, in consequence of the scarcity of the manure supply, cotton is not sown on the same land two years in succession. A year's fallow is considered necessary to give time for recuperation. If a second crop is sown the following year the result is a very indifferent quality, and is not considered sufficient to compensate for the labour bestowed. From the time the plants have attained a sufficiently sturdy growth to support the effects of the fierce summer heat until the cotton is matured and ready for harvesting it is subjected to a varied irrigation. If the land be of a sandy or loamy description, and free from an underlayer of stone or gravel, and bordering on the supplying stream or river is to absorb a quantity of moisture, the plants are irrigated every fifteen days; if, however, the same conditions of soil exist at a distance from the stream, then water is turned on every twelve days. If the ground, on the other hand, be of a gravelly or of a very absorbent nature, whether it be near or far from the principal stream, it has to be watered every seven days. Planting usually commences in the beginning of April, and continues, according to the varying circumstances of situation and latitude, for about a month. The harvest begins about the 21st September, and is finished before the end of October. The picking of the cotton resembles the method pursued in other countries. As soon as the cotton shows signs of maturity the pickers go amongst the plants and collect the cotton from the capsules as fast as they ripen, putting it into bags tied round their shoulders for that purpose. It is then taken home and laid out in the sun until it is quite free from moisture." With reference to the ginning and spinning of the cotton, the uses to which the seed is put, the area under cultivation, and the amount produced, the paper states that when the whole is gathered and dried it is then put through the cleaner, which consists of two parallel rollers between which the cotton passes, and a box to receive the seeds. This, however, is not a very efficient contrivance, and the cotton has to be released before it can be applied to the manufacturing process. One machine will clean about 100lb. in the course of a day. All cotton is spun for manufacturing purposes by hand-wheel, and generally by women and girls, who are taught the work at a very early age. The seed of the cotton is mostly given to camels, which like it better than any other kind of food. In the town of Ispahan and a few other places, oil to a very limited extent is extracted and used for lighting purposes, but this has not yet assumed such dimensions as to entitle it to be considered as a separate branch of the cotton industry. The area devoted to the cultivation of cotton probably amounts in one year to about 36,736 acres, but as a considerable part of this land remains fallow every alternate year, the total quantity—*i.e.*, actually under cultivation and fallow—would be about 60,000 acres. The extent of the area, even where the conditions of soil and climate are favourable, is limited, except in the Caspian littoral, where the soil is moist and rain frequent, and irrigation not necessary to the water-supply, although in many cases the labour available for cultivation has to be taken into account. The estimated annual yield of cotton per acre throughout the country is 500lb., and this is presumably seed cotton, which would be equal to 150lb. or 160lb. of ginned or lint cotton. The yearly produce of cotton is about 8,200 tons.

The charge occasionally brought against British merchants in China of want of enterprise in opening up and pushing new branches of trade is the subject of an open letter written by Mr. C. J. Dudgeon of Shanghai, dated September 13. The writer premises that these charges have been formulated in the report of a British Consul in China. He adds: "I have reason to believe that the members of a recent commercial mission to China have expressed themselves in somewhat the same way." Mr. Dudgeon then goes on to show, at considerable length, that whatever justification there may be for the opinion that the merchants have come to regard their powers of expanding trade as very limited, their attitude of resignation is really due to the vacillation and want of support from the home Government in its dealings with the Chinese Administration. He cites the manner in which successive British Governments have tamely acquiesced in the breach of treaties, by accepting the imposition of "likin" duties, contrary to the express stipulations of longstanding agreements between Great Britain and China. This, he says, is an example of the influences which have tended to check commercial enterprise in China. He quotes a passage from a recent report of Mr. Brenan upon "the state of trade in the treaty ports of China" to the effect that "a long and painful experience of thwarted efforts has had such a discouraging effect upon foreigners in China that a condition of stagnation has come to be accepted as in the nature of things." Mr. Dudgeon continues: —"We did not come out here for the benefit of our health, nor to waste our time in academic discussion with a careless Government as to the interpretation of treaties; we come as business men to employ our money and enterprise on business lines. For many years we fought for what we considered, and still consider, to be our rights; but, without support from our Government, we have been beaten in an unequal struggle, and have, therefore, elected to follow what Mr. Brenan describes as the 'line of least resistance.' What were we told the other day? The Taotai of Shanghai informed us that partnerships between foreigners and natives were not recognised by treaty, and he refused to take up a case enforcing claims on Chinese shareholders in a British company, despite the fact that these same Chinese had signed special documents binding them to their liability. Before the foreign merchants in China embark their money in what they know to be the boundless resources of the country they want some better security than that of the word of Chinese officials, whose chicanery needs no demonstration. One word more, in reply to any charge of want of enterprise in Shanghai. What happened on the signing of the Simonoseki Treaty? Immediately there sprung up in Shanghai four large cotton mills and other industrial works, involving a capital of fully four million taels, raised almost entirely in China! a considerable amount of this money was subscribed by Chinese traders, affording convincing proof that foreigners in China, as well as the Chinese trading classes themselves, have no lack of enterprise provided that their business instincts tell them that the security is good enough; but no such security can be found in Chinese officialdom. It would seem that the necessities of the Chinese Government must shortly sweep away the accepted opposition to which Mr. Brenan alludes. To all appearance we are on the eve of vast changes in the relations between China and Western civilisation, and it is surely impossible that we, British, after our long and painful experience in the country, after the millions we have spent and the blood that we have shed, can accept any other position than that of *nulli secundus*, and to maintain that position we only require a firm policy in London; the rest we have got in Pekin and in British enterprise.

Apropos of the impending railway and mineral development of the Celestial Empire, two interesting items are to hand by the last mail from China. The first is a communication from a corresponden of the "North China Herald," reporting that the construction of the premier imperial railway from Tientsin to Shanhaikuan, which is being extended rapidly—for the Celestials—Pekinwards, has practically reached the gates of the capital. For the "Peking Central Station," at Machungpu, just outside the Yunting gate of the capital, was expected, at the date of advices, to be completed and opened to the public by the middle of October. It was added that the rapidly increasing traffic on the Tientsin-Peking Railway had necessitated the laying down of an additional line of rails—making it a double line—the construction of which had just been begun. Moreover, intelligence was to hand of the discovery of gold bearing quartz in the province of Hupeh, in which is situated Wuchang—opposite Hankow, on the Yang-tse-Kiang—the centre of recent developments in native cotton-spinning. The precise locality of this gold discovery is Chason, in the district of Tsaitien, and a syndicate was being formed to work the vein. Permission had been given by the famous Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, of spinning and other fame, to the promoters of the mining scheme (consisting chiefly of the "gentry" of Tsaitien) to engage a "foreign engineer" to superintend the erection of works for the extraction of gold. Is China, at last, awakening?

The replies which have been received by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to his circular letter addressed to the various Colonial Governments are deserving of every attention by those who are interested in the future of British Colonial trade. As regards the West Indies, the reports from Jamaica and the Bahamas are very interesting, and deserve careful consideration. The information embodied is of such a character as to show that every care has been taken to assist the Secretary of State in his endeavour to bring about a better state of affairs. The chief fact which should engage the attention of the Home authorities is that foreign nations have a well-organised system of Consulates, and the Consuls are invariably trade agents. Their chief business is to foster trade, and they keep their Governments well informed in all matters by which this end can be attained. The information thus obtained is disseminated throughout their respective countries, and proves of considerable value to manufacturers and others. As a rule, we have no corresponding agency. The Governors are not in a position to supply such information as is supplied by the Consuls. The result of this difference is very great, for we already know that through the energy of its Consuls in the West Indies the trade of the United States with these Colonies is rapidly increasing—chiefly owing to the fact that the British Government is not so well informed of the trade of the Colonies, as it is of that of foreign countries, and also that foreign countries are better acquainted with the trade of the Colonies than is the British Government. The bare statistics sent home from the Colonies are of limited value to traders, and, without explanation, are misleading. What should be insisted upon is more practical and exact commercial views in regard to such things as price, demand, freight and fashion, and this can only be obtained by the establishment of a business agency. The replies to the numerous inquiries of the Secretary of State should open the eyes of the authorities here to the necessity for a better organised system of trade development, and lead to an increased amount of trade between the Mother Country and the Colonies.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. A. H. BOWMAN.

As the time draw near for the Rev. A. H Bowman's departure from India, at the termination of his five years' engagement with the Church Missionary Society, a strong feeling manifested itself in the congregation of Girgaum Church in favour of giving him some testimonial which might in some degree mark their appreciation of his ministry. Accordingly a small committee was formed to carry out the design, and it was resolved that the gift should consist of an address handsomely printed on parchmenth and enclosed in a silver casket and of a purse. A subscription list was started and the sum of Rs. 1,750 was received from about 118 contributors. The committee were as follows:—Mr. Alex. R. Klaz, president; Mr. Douglas. Bennett, Mr. S. W. Clark, Mr. E. J. Clark, Mr. C. Elton, Mr. J. Humphrey, the Rev. W. G. Peel, M.R.E.E. Procter, and Lieutenant-Colonel Freeman. The preparation of the casket and address was kindly undertaken by Mr. Burjorji Pallonji Meherji, to whom the thanks of the committee are due for the care and skill with which he carried out his task. The presentation took place last night, at a congregational social meeting at 8-30 p.m., in the large hall of the new C. M. S. Girls' School, in Girgaum, kindly lent by Miss Harris for the occasion. There was a very large attendance, and the proceedings were characterised by great heartiness. The decoration of the room and the arrangements for the gathering had been undertaken by some of the ladies of the congregation.

The following is the text of the address, which was read:—Dear Mr. Bowman,—We, the members of the Girgaum Church congregation, have learned with much sorrow that circumstances have placed it beyond your power to prolong your stay among us as we so heartily desired. We cannot allow you to leave us without expressing our gratitude for your arduous and self-sacrificing labours among us during the last five years. Your life, your devotion to our Blessed Master, and His cause, your zeal and faithfulness in the discharge of your onerous duties, and your ever-watchful care and earnest longing and efforts for the spiritual advancement of those who had the benefit of your ministrations, have not only set us a lasting example but have endeared you to each and all of us. Your frequent pastoral visits and your great attention to the sick the afflicted and the poor enabled you to understand the circumstances of all and to sympathize with them in their trials and difficulties. Your preaching also gave proof of your sustained energy; your sermons had no uncertain sound and you can say with the great apostle "I have not shunned to declare unto you all the counsel of God." You have always preached Evangelical truth, setting forth Jesus Christ and Him crucified and the power of His resurrection. And here we would gratefully recognize the firmness with which you have maintained the Protestant and Evangelical position of the Church of England, and your willingness to co-operate, as far as you were able with Christians of other denominations in work for our common Master. Your exertions on behalf of young men and children, of the C. M. S. Gleaners' Union and other missionary efforts, of the European and Eurasian Poor Fund, and of the Temperance cause, have been widely appreciated. We are persuaded that your work of faith and labours of love have not been in vain. We believe some wanderers have been restored, and many believers have been built up in sound faith and real godliness. We may here refer as some evidence of this to the continued satisfactory attendance at Church and at the Lord's Table and Communicants' classes. We are not insensible to the many trials and discouragements you have had, and we most truly sympathize with you largely and sincerely shared in the great sorrow caused to you by the loss of your dear partner in life who always took an active interest in the work of the Church. While we deplore your removal, we are glad to think that your future will be in a more congenial clime, and we trust you will soon find the Himalayan Mission and suitable sphere of labour. Wishing you most heartily God-speed, and praying that every blessing may remain fullest measure on you and your work.—We remain, Dear Mr. Bowman, Yours very faithfully, &c.

The Rev. A. H. Bowman, in reply, said:—My dear Friends,—Really your goodness and kindness to me have made it very hard for me to speak to you to-night for the last time. No words of mine can thank you as I should wish for this beautifully worded address, this most valuable present, and handsome casket. I have on several occasions seen these Indian caskets given to others, but I never thought that I should be the recipient of one. I cannot but look on to-day as one of the saddest, and one of the happiest of my life. Happiest because I have been permitted to fulfil my five years' ministry among you, and now in reading many words I have shown me that my ministry has not been in vain. I have been asked why am I leaving? I can only answer by asking another question, Why did I come? I believe that five years ago I was sent here by the great Head of the Church, though my staying here for that period has cost me not a few pangs of sorrow and bereavement to which such touching reference has been made in this beautiful address, which will, I can assure you, greatly enhance its value to me and to my friends at home. I can see nothing before me to remain, I believe He who sent me here has some other and more important sphere for me, though I at present do not see what it is. There is one thing that you will have kept me for a time, and that is had the plague broken out again amongst us, I should then have wished to stay to minister to my people in sickness, as I have tried to be your friend and pastor in health and strength. But in God's goodness, I believe, we in Bombay are to be spared such a calamity. I say this to be one of the saddest days of my life. Five years ago I gave my heart to the work. I little knew what a wrench it would be to take that gift back. During these years we have seemed to belong to each other, I have shared your joys and sorrows, and you have shared mine. Many of you have given me your confidence, and the pain of having reposed in me I have valued most highly. The breaking of all those ties cannot but fill my heart with sadness, for I know it means much to some of you, especially to some of my poorer brethren, among whom I have spent so much of my time, as one of them said the other day that he hoped I would bury him before I go, for that he had no desire to live after. I spoke just now of a more important sphere: I think I ought to have said a larger sphere. None is more conscious than I am of the importance of Girgaum Church. During the past five years I have been called upon to minister there to the aristocracy of intelligence. In my earlier days the late Governor frequently attended the services. We have had members of Council, Judges of the High Court, leading men of the Civil Service, officers in the Army, and also no inconsiderable number of the fair sex with University degrees. I have been myself for some time a member of the Royal Asiatic Library, and have been surprised to see the style of literature the members of my congregation go in for. Not I, can assure you, who was called in England the "Shilling Shocker" or "Penny Dreadful" style, but often of a very deep and learned type. I say to preach often twice a week to such a congregation is enough to test the mental capacity of most men, especially of one like myself who had never had to say but the most ordinary intellectual development. Still I have always preached the Gospel, believing it was Divine. So I have no fear of any human intellect. Again, I have had to meet the aristocracy of spirituality, and that of a very high order. Many of my congregation were in Christ before me. I have striven to lead, such not with my own wisdom, but with the Bread of Life. I rejoice to think that some of the maturer Christians have been good enough to tell me that my ministry has been spiritually helpful to them. Do not imagine that I think my ministry has been acceptable to every one. Indeed were it so, I should have been more than human. I know one has said it was too "high," another that I was too "low," a third that I was too "narrow" a fourth, present here to-night, said the reason why he liked me was because I was so "broad." Well, my friends, if all these terms have been applied to me, and I know they have, they seem to tell me that I have struck the happy mean, fully convinced in my own mind, knowing what I preached myself, carrying out my ideas, and not moved this way or that way by human opinions. I am deeply gratified that the address speaks of my Evangelical and Protestant ministry. I am more than ever convinced that that word describes the true

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

LOST while landing from Steamer Ravenna WHITE CANVAS BAG, containing underclothing. Reward Rs. 30. Apply DONALDSON SMITH, Watson's Annexe. No questions asked.

ARTISTIC SILK and LACE LAMP SHADES, New Designs and Art Colours.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

CAMPHOR TAR.—A Combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus and Coal Tar. A Powerful Disinfectant Deodoriser, and Insect-Destroyer. 2 as. pkt. Re. 1-4 doz.—THOMPSON and TAYLOR, Fort, Bombay.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling, Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding, Binding, Cording, etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5, only.

FOUND an open-faced GOLD WATCH with initials on the back, made by Marcks and Co., Bombay. On number and initials being given and expenses paid the Watch will be given up.—Address "X. L.," care of this Paper.

CHOICE DESIGNS in BROOCHES, BRACELETS, DIAMOND and GOLD RINGS, &c., are specially ordered for the Season.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., 125, Hornby Row.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved, its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulterations, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WE need hardly say that our Collection of 'Xmas Toys, Dolls and Fancy Goods this year comprises of Novelties from Europe and America.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, an ENGINEER, having experience of Electric Lighting. Apply stating terms, with copies of testimonials, to Messrs. DREWET, CHOWNA and Co., No. 31, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE AUREPHONE ORGANS, with two Music Rolls, Rs. 50. Extra Music Rolls Rs. 3 each. These are sweet-toned organs.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Small Collection of HEALTHY PLANTS, Palms, Ferns, Oleander, Fine Eucharis Lilies, &c. Cost Rs. 20. Apply "B. B." care of this Paper.

GENUINE AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL.—150° "SNOWFLAKE" at Rs. 5-8 and 125° "ELEPHANT" at one anna above Masagaon wholesale prices. SOLD by CURRIMBHOY HIRJI at Crawford Market, Walkeshwar Road (Malabar Hill), Chuckla, Null Bazar, and Fort.

MESSRS. OLIVER & CO.—The original and only firm that SUPPLIES thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class DOMESTIC SERVANTS, patronized by the Officers of the service as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, care of STEFFENAUER and Co., No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL is a First Class European HOTEL, occupying the highest position, Commanding extensive views. Nearest to Neral Station, Gymkhana, and fashionable resorts.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR. Most Centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality of the Hill. Away from Public Latrines and Native huts. Rooms bright and clean. Cuisine Excellent. Tariff moderate. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes, walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate, Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large, cool, pleasant verandah.

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess. Country no objection. Address "SEA," care of this Paper.

A LADY, well-educated and musical, desires to hear of a Lady to whom she could act as Companion Salary secondary consideration to comfortable home. References kindly permitted to the Editor, "Bombay Gazette," and Mrs. GEARY. Replies to be addressed "A. T. T.," "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EK DAM: RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobie Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, the 6th Oct. '97. Memo. No. 1733—35 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6. Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 7, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

SNOWFLAKE OIL, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold by Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld., and by Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., and at the Kerosine Oil Godowns, Mazagon, at Rs. 5 8 per case.

XMAS CARDS for sending home a large and varied assortment now on view at the ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, Whitaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of well-known Great Poets, by W. E. M. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English subscription, Rs. 12 per year, including Postage.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CAVANAGH and MARTIN will ARRIVE here early in October, with a SHIPMENT of 200 HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS, HACKS, CARRIAGE PAIRS and PONEYS.

HAND-BOOK. OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE, BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wents, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikanths and Rewakanths, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 5

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, the Military Secretary the Private Secretary, Captain the Hon'ble H. G. HENEAGE, A. D. C., &c., Captain B. J. T. LEVETT, A. D. C., which cannot be delivered at MAHABLESHWAR by 7 a.m., on 19th NOVEMBER, 1897, should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP" without the addition of any Post Town, until 4th DECEMBER, 1897, when they should be addressed to Malabar Point, Bombay.

J. J. HEATON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Dated Mahableshwar, 6th November, 1897.

GUIDE TO INDIAN SECURITIES, STOCKS AND CURRENCY NOTES.

CONTAINING INDIAN SECURITIES Act No. XIII. of 1885, with Latest Rules, &c., on Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed Government Loans and Loan Receipts, and other important Rules and Regulations in force at present at the PRESIDENCY BANKS and MOFUSSIL GOVERNMENT TREASURIES in India compiled from the Latest Government of India Publications with explanatory Notes under 22 different Heads. Advantages of having Stock Certificates over Government Promissory Notes explained, with Latest Rules and Notifications, Government instructions to Claimants of value on lost, wholly destroyed, half or mutilated, mismatched Currency Notes, &c.

TIME LABOUR AND EXPENSE SAVED.

CORRESPONDENCE AND REFERENCES AVOIDED, THE FIRST OF THE PUBLICATION EVER ISSUED. PRICE, 12 Annas. Postage Free.

Printed and Sold at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort, Bombay.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIC.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

IMPORTANT TO ART COLLECTORS AND TOURISTS.

ADVANTAGES NEVER OFFERED BEFORE.

IN consequence of the general depression in Trade and the few number of Tourists that visited India during the year, owing to prevalence of Plague and Famine almost throughout the country, our Stocks of

INDIAN AND ARTWARES CURIOS.

at our Retail sale Branches in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi have become considerably accumulated; and whilst we are in contract with the Artisans all over India, binding us to purchase of certain specified quantities of Goods from each of them annually, our Stores become thus constantly over-stocked. Therefore with the view to clear them off we have resolved to hold

A GRAND CLEARANCE SALE,

commencing from now until further notice, at the ENORMOUS REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT.

on the prices marked on the Articles.

We hope, therefore, that Tourists, Collectors of Art Industries, and the general Public will not fail to avail themselves of the present opportunity and of our offer of the exceptionally liberal terms. We therefore

SOLICIT INSPECTION

of our varied and choice Stock of

INDIAN ARTWARES AND CURIOS.

collected from all parts of India and stored at our Branches in Bombay (Hornby Road), Calcutta (12, Government Place), and Delhi (Lothian Road, near Telegraph Office).

ALL GOODS PURCHASED WILL BE PACKED BY US FREE OF CHARGE.

S. J. TELLERY & Co.

CHUBB'S SAFE IN GLASGOW FIRE.

52, St. Enoch Square,
Glasgow, 2nd Nov., 1896.

MESSRS. CHUBB & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.

DEAR SIRS,—We regret to inform you that our Offices were TOTALLY DESTROYED in the GREAT FIRE, which entirely demolished the property at the corner of Clyde Place and Commerce Street, on the morning of the 13th ult.

We are pleased, however, to say that the SAFE which you supplied us with a few month ago PRESERVED its CONTENTS, consisting of a considerable amount of Cash and Valuable Securities, though from the exterior appearance of the Safe it had evidently been exposed to intense heat and fallen from a height of about 20 feet.

Yours truly,
(Signed) JOHN PATERSON, Ltd.

CHUBB'S BOMBAY AGENT:
37, PARSEE BAZAR, FORT.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take Instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17.

AN advance of 3-16ths per cent. was established in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 113 3-16; the quotation for Indian Sterling Loan remaining at 117. The market rates of discount were put down 1-8th per cent. both on short London Bills, and six monsha' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 2 3-4 and 2 5-8 per cent., respectively. The rate for Bar Silver advanced 3-8d. per oz., to 27 1-8d.; and, in New York, the metal was 1 1-4 cent dearer, at 58 3-4 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London 1-8 cent lower, at 4·85 3-8 dollars. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities declined 1-16th, to £62 15-16. The Exchange Banks further reduced their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-8d., making it stand at 1s. 3 5-32d. per rupee. Braziers' Copper was quoted at £55-10s. per ton; and Yellow Metal at 4 7-8. Paris quotations were unaltered.

The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday evening was 2,030,000 quarters, or 80,000 quarters more than the previous week's estimate.

The price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool advanced yesterday 1-32d., to 3 1-4d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in the nearest position to 1-32d. being attained for the intermediate deliveries; other quotations being all unchanged. The market closed firm; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet; Sales 12,000 bales; East Indians nil. Imports 76,000 bales (queried). The Manchester market was steady.

The Liverpool Wool auction opened yesterday with a slow enquiry, and prices 1-4d. to 1-2d. per lb. lower. The number of bales offered at this sale is 32,000.

In New York yesterday the price of Spot Cotton recovered the 1-16 cent which it lost on Monday, being quoted again at 5 7-8 cents per lb; and Futures were 7 points higher, say at 5·80 cents for February and 5·95 cents for May. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 78,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's figures, and those for the same time in the two preceding years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Tuesday's Receipts	78,000	68,000	38,000
Three days' do.	219,000	165,000	111,000
Since 1st September.....	3,103,000	2,065,000	2,127,000

Our local Cotton market has been steady in tone again to-day, and prices are again unchanged. Exporters still keep out of the market, the only purchases reported for their account to-day being 50 New Khangaum at Rs. 155½; and 75 New Wurdha, at Rs. 154 per candy. A moderate business, however, has been done by the Mills, which have taken some 1,950 bales of Oomra descriptions, Broach, and Compta—all old stuff on the basis of previous rates.

WHEAT AND SEEDS remain very quiet markets with little business reported for shippers' account and prices generally unchanged, and in some cases, nominal.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	552 bales.
Wheat	4,750 cwts.
Linseed	543 "
Gingellyseed	3,553 "
Castorseed	2,527 "
Rice	20,793 "

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 3 15-32d. Telegraphic and Demaud, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 3 5-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Resales were offered and placed at 1s. 3¼d. to some extent, and the market remained steady during the best part of the day. Later on, some enquiry sprang up from the speculators, and rates receded 1-32d. when the buying ceased. Merchants' Bills have been scarce; and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 3 7-16d.	per rupee.
Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-16d.	"
3 ms' sight	1s. 3 15-32d.	"
Credits "	1s. 3 19-32d.	"
Francs "	1·64	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—This market opened at 98 1-16 for cash, and at 98 for the settlement for 3½ per Cents, at which rates business was done during the day in an improving market, sales leaving off at 98 3-16 for Money, and 98 1-8 for Account; with Threes quoted at 92, nominal.

SHARES continue dull. China Mills are Rs. 7 higher, and Currimbhoy Rs. 5.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownagar ..... 2 25-32.
The Manchester Market has been steady.
2½ per cent. Consols..... 113 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes..... 103⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... 117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 62 15-16
Bar Silver 27 1-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sumatra, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab, arrived here this morning.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida, from Bombay, arrived at Singapore on 17th Instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanso, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.
Owing to pressure of telegrams of higher class, deferred telegrams for Punjab stations, north of Lahore, are liable to considerable delay.
Cable Cayenne-Para, restored.
Amazon cable interrupted beyond Santander.
Cable Paramaribo-Cayenne, interrupted.
Cable Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted.
During interruption Cadiz-Teneriffe cable, telegrams for Canary Isles and Senegal are to be sent via Lisbon St. Vincent, Bathurst.
New Caledonia cable interrupted.
Cable San Thome Loanda, interrupted.
Shanso route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier, between Tengyueh and Yungchang.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 17th November, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	15	10	30 p.m.	31	33
Teheran	17	2	39 p.m.	...	17
Suez	17	2	00 p.m.	...	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 17th November, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	...	37	...	1
" Karachi	..	13	..	2
" Madras	..	39	..	1

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 6th November 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	752	752	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,						
Parcels, &c.	37,119	39,783	...	2 664	76,874	...
Goods	54,302	58,999	...	4,697	51,163	...
Other earnings	3,837	3,987	...	150	17,074	...
Total for week	95,258	1,01,769	...	7,511	...	...
Aggregate ...	19,29,137	17,84,015	..	...	1,45,111	...

PICTURESQUE INDIA

A Series of Articles by

The Right Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., G.C.S.I., &c.,

Will shortly appear in the Columns of the

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

1. THE INDIAN EMPIRE.—Its Picturesqueness. Its Population.
2. THE INDIAN FRONTIER.—The Tribes. The Disturbing Element.
3. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—I. The Men.
4. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—II. Their Establishments.
5. THE NATIVE RACES.—Customs, &c.
6. JUNGLE HUNTING.
7. THE INDIAN RELIGIONS.
8. THE GOVERNMENT.—From Empress to Tax-gatherer
9. INDIA'S PROGRESS UNDER BRITISH RULE.

For dates see future advertisements.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

CHAMBERS—October 22, at Scarborough, Martha Chambers, widow of the late Charles Chambers, F.R.S.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRANT—November 12, at Arathoon Road, Royapuram, the wife of W. A. Grant, of a son.
KNOX—November 10, at Rasikhet, the wife of Lieutenant R. F. Knox, Royal Engineers, of a son.
KUPER—November 10, at 24, Garden Reach, Calcutta, the wife of Major Kuper, R. A., of a daughter.
LUGG—November 14, at Madras, the wife of H. Lugg, of a daughter.
REID—November 12, at the Free Church, Manse, Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. David Reid, B. D., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ASLETT—SADLER—November 11, at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev. A. G. Luckman, M.A., Senior Chaplain, Alfred H. Aslett, Assoc., Mem. Inst., C. E., to Birdie, youngest daughter of the late George Gold Sadler, Esq., J. P., of King's Lynn, Norfolk, England.

DEATHS.

DE BUTTS—October 29, in action, at the Sanpagha Pass, Captain F. R. DeCres DeButts, R. A., Commanding No. 4 (Bombay), Mountain Battery.
LENAHAN—November 10, at Melita House, Sloater Road, Herbert Thomas Lenahan, B.A., Audit Department, B. B. and C. I. Railway.
MAWSON—November 1, at Rangoon, William Ernest George (Georgie), the dearly loved son and eldest child of W. P. Mawson, aged 20 years and 10 months.
MULLANE—November 10, at Dibrugarh, Upper Assam, Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. Mullane, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon, Dibrugarh.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1897.

THE strike and lock-out in the engineering trade in Great Britain continues. Sir Michael Hicks Beach speaks of some prospect of a settlement, but there is little reason to expect that a compromise will be acceptable to either masters or men. The latter began the war by a strike of the hands of three firms in London for eight hours' work without any diminution of wages. The intention was to compel those firms to grant the shorter hours, and then apply the same pressure to other London firms and eventually to those in the Provinces. The employers took the alarm, and at once notified the dismissal of a fourth of their hands, the object being to diminish the resources of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers who were supporting the strikers in London. This measure was counterred by an order to all the hands of the firms which served notice of dismissal to strike work on the day the dismissals became operative. The result was that nearly the whole of the engineering business of the country was thrown out of gear, and many yards were closed. The employers in many instances replaced the strikers by non-union men who in their turn were picketted and otherwise molested. The enormous drain on the resources of the Amalgamated Society threatened to make the continuance of the struggle impossible; but an appeal to the trades unions all over the world brought contributions to a considerable amount, some money coming from Germany, which was largely profited by the paralysis of the engineering business in England. The construction of ironclads building in the Government and private yards have been greatly delayed, and many important orders have been sent to continental yards. The employers have apparently resolved to fight the unions and face any risks rather than submit to a dictation which has in recent years become more and more arbitrary and tyrannical. They claimed to regulate the rate at which self-acting machines should work and to limit their output. They insisted that machines requiring no skilled supervision, one boy being able to look after three or four, should each have a skilled mechanic to take charge of it; or at all events that the wages of a skilled mechanic should be paid to the man in charge if he were not a skilled artizan. A mechanic who worked well and quickly was forbidden to work faster than the average, not to say the lazy, man. Preposterous wages were demanded of the employers who required to send men to the royal dockyards with new machinery. In one case a demand was made for Tyne mechanics going on board a man-of-war to a dockyard that they should be paid 30s. a day besides board and bedding. Ships ready for trial could not be delivered because the Associated Society of Engineers made some sudden demand for new privileges or advance, and refused to let the men go if it was not at once granted.

In presence of these pretensions the declaration of Mr. Tom Mann that the eight hours was only a prelude to many other demands was very ominous. It was quite natural that the employers refused any conference with the men seeing that the latter had not asked for a conference before organising the strike for eight hours' work with nine hours' pay. The men absolutely refuse to believe that foreign competition has to be reckoned with. But it has made the position of the English iron masters very difficult, not to say precarious. The competition is getting more and more severe; to hold their own the English masters must increase their output and sell at lower prices or they will lose the foreign markets. In the ten years from 1885 to 1895 Germany more than doubled her exports—from two million two hundred thousand pounds, to four million six hundred thousand. The United States did nearly the same; Belgium also increased her exports, which come next in importance to those of Germany and America. France and Switzerland have also done a large export business. These five competitors increased their exports by forty per cent.—Germany by 116 and America by 70 per cent. Great Britain by 33 per cent. But the British increase is largely made up of machinery for the manufacture of cotton in the mills of India, Japan, and China. The United States make their own textile machinery, and will soon begin to export it. A deputation sent by the Manchester Corporation to study the development of technical education on the Continent reported that there is no comparison in throughness and scientific efficiency between it and the technical education available in England. One member of the deputation went so far as to say that "we are mere savages as compared to the Germans in their appreciation of the value and proposed education." Another, a mechanic, said that he went abroad strong on the belief that no foreigner could touch the Englishman in steel and iron work. He was simply amazed when he saw Austrian workmen turn out work of the highest class with entire ease and competence, and he came back an altered man. This is the time the Socialists have chosen to induce the English workmen to strike for short hours and less work, and claim to control the organisation of the workshops so as to lessen the output. Sir Michael Hicks Beach was only too well justified in saying that the labour leaders are heedless of the eventual ruin to trade provided they get ideal hours and wages in the meantime.

The new Socialism is a very real danger to the country, much more real and pressing than any that may be created for our trade in West Africa by the French Colonial Party, or the American Continent by the Dingley Tariff. Sir Michael is not speaking altogether figuratively when he says that the success of the new Socialism may bring more ruin on the country than war or pestilence. But it is not altogether certain that the hope that there may be no paltering with Socialism will be realised. Mr. Chamberlain has just been explaining that it was the special honour of the Party now in power that they have been always anxious to raise the condition of those who live by labour by legislative enactments. He vindicates the Compensation Act which renders the employer liable for any and every accident befalling workmen in his employ that is not wholly due to their own carelessness, by affirming that it is in accordance with the principle of limiting hours of labour and other matters in the interests of the employed, which was first proclaimed by the Tory Party. The alarm of the Chancellor of the Exchequer when he hears Mr. Morley talking of Parliament compelling employers to grant the eight hours' day is a little belated. The principle of Parliamentary interference to compel the reduction of the hours of labour was, as Mr. Chamberlain very truly said, first proclaimed and enforced by the Conservatives. If Mr. Morley goes one or even two hours better, why should he be charged with the offence of paltering with Socialism as if he had uttered a new heresy? The real danger lies in the certainty that not one but both the political Parties will palter with Socialism, as heedless as Tom Mann or John Burn of the ultimate effect on the trade and prosperity of the country.

BY another lakh and three-quarters the number of persons in receipt of famine relief has fallen this week to 452,434, a mere handful compared with the millions who, two months ago, were on the lists. Outside the Central Provinces the numbers are trivial, and most officers who have been employed on famine duty have either returned to their former appointments or are under orders to do so. The Central Provinces still have 359,088 in receipt of relief, nothwithstanding a diminution of close on a lakh in the past week; but the numbers are not falling off so quickly as is desired. Prices fluctuate, and that of rice is falling rapidly in most places. The demand for export to the frontier has, however, carried prices up again in Nagpur. But the sowing of spring crops continues, and the germination is good. The reaping of jowari, early sown til, and the poorer qualities of rice has commenced; and threshing of coarse rice, early millets, and pulse is in progress. Cotton is being picked in Chhindwara, Wardha, and Chanda, and sugarcane is in good condition. Unfortunately locusts have again visited parts of six districts, but the flights have not been extensive, except in Hoshangabad, where the damage in certain villages of the Hoshangabad tahsil is assessed at six annas in the rupee crop. Locusts have since spread over the whole of the Sohagpur tahsil, but the extent of damage has not yet been ascertained. However, relief-works are being gradually closed. Most of those in the Jubbulpore division and the Nerbudda Valley have already been closed. In Bombay we have now only fifty-eight thousand on relief, and these will soon disappear, for standing crops are thriving everywhere but in one petha of Poona, where they are withering for want of rain, and in two of Ahmednagar, where they are slightly affected by blight. Locusts have been destructive in many parts, but crops are fairly good. The condition of live stock is satisfactory, and prices, though slowly, are falling to their normal level. Madras figures show less than three thousand in receipt of relief. But more rain is urgently wanted or crops which are now promising well will perish. Up to the present, however, the water-supply is generally sufficient, and pasture is sufficient. All relief-works and kitchens have been closed, but prices fluctuate and much depends on the rainfall of the next few days. In the Punjab the condition of crops is not so good as a week ago, owing to locusts and other insects together with blight. This may yet be compensated for, but it is bitterly disappointing to expectant ryots. Burma reports are satisfactory from all districts except Shwebo, where more rain is wanted, and Myingyan, where prospects are very bad, and most of the crops are reported to have failed. Assam prospects have improved, but in many places throughout India a little more rain is wanted for sowings and standing crops to bring them to the condition which can be deemed satisfactory.

FACTORY labour in Bombay continues attractive, as is shown in the annual Provincial report on the working of the Indian Factories Act in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, and the Government resolution reviewing it which came to hand yesterday. The reason of this popularity no doubt is the fact that the condition of mill-hands is better, though only slightly better than that of cultivators. The result is that the factory population increases, and in the past twelve months the difference was no less than 6,405. There was a satisfactory diminution in the number of children employed. However, the number 6,741 is still higher than that in the three years ending 1894, and it seems to Government premature to conclude that child labour is steadily losing in popularity among employers. The prevalence of plague in Bombay, it is considered, did not make its full effect felt on the mill industry until after the close of 1896, and wages during the latter part of the year were not appreciably affected. A report by the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium was promised in May last, dealing with the system of keeping wages in arrear, but this has not yet been furnished. Of the children employed close on two thousand are girls, and of the 145,884 operatives in the mills close on thirty thousand are women. The Factory Act takes very good care of both women and children, but the officials own they have sometimes difficulties to contend with in getting at the offenders. There are employers who have the women and children on outside contracts hand-picking cotton on the press-premises and who are paid by piece-work. Whether they get the proper number of hours off is doubtful. The people who work in cotton gins earn from four to five annas a day, and are paid most in Sind, for hands are mostly desert-folk, according to Khan Bahadur Mahomed Yakub, and command lower wages by outdoor labour than the better nourished Sindhi. The health of mill-hands is not unsatisfactory if the statistics given may be accepted, but the Chief Inspector under the Act does not attach great reliance to them.

MERSINA, which the Austro-Hungarian Government threaten to bombard, is a small seaport on the southern Coast of Asia Minor. It is a port of call for the Messageries and the Austrian Lloyd steamers in the Eastern Mediterranean and has a certain amount of trade. It is an open town with an open roadstead in front. A bombardment would present no difficulty and give as little honour or profit. The Ottoman Government appear to have acted with more vigour than tact or dignity in expelling M. Brazzapolli, the Austro-Hungarian Consul and Agent of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company. Even were he really concerned in Armenian plots (which may be doubted seeing that Mersina is as far from Armenia as Marseilles is from Normandy), the correct course for the Turkish Government was to bring the fact to the notice of the Government of the Emperor-King and ask for his removal. If the request were refused the next step would have been the withdrawal of the erring Consul's exequatur. Expulsion was far too brusque a proceeding, and certain to invite a retort courteous. It is to be hoped that the unfortunate residents in the little town of Mersina will not have to submit to the inconvenience of a bombardment because the Turkish Foreign Office was wanting in politeness and *savoir faire*.

DURING the past official year little progress has been made by that extraordinary little organisation, the Postal Life Insurance and Monthly Allowance Scheme. Two hundred and twenty-three new policies were granted of the aggregate value of close upon nine lakhs, as compared with 1195 last year. There are now, therefore, 2,675 postal and telegraphic office servants insured under the official scheme. This is nothing considering the vast number of hands employed in the two departments; and the lack of appreciation shown by post office and telegraph servants, together with the cost of administering the scheme, has several times come up for serious consideration by the Government of India. We have, on various occasions, suggested the making over of the scheme to a sound British Company, and that the clerical staff, now on insurance work, be employed at their own legitimate duty. The item of expenditure is heavy, and the staff of neither department is too strong. There are over fifty thousand servants of all grades in the Postal Department alone, but less than three and a-half per cent. have availed themselves of the advantages offered under the scheme. The monthly allowance branch of the scheme makes absolutely no progress, and for the past two years only two new contracts have been entered into.

IT was Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee's turn to preside at the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court; but, owing to the delicate state of his health, Sir Charles Farran, the Chief Justice, will preside at the Sessions, which commence next Saturday.

H. H. THE RAJA OF BIKANIER arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning, and is putting up at the Apollo Hotel.

HER MAJESTY'S Gunboat Cossack, Commander I. M. Fraser, arrived here, yesterday afternoon, from Trincomalee, having left that port on the 12th November

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EXPULSION OF AN AUSTRIAN CONSUL BY THE PORTE.

AUSTRIA DEMANDS SATISFACTION.

LONDON, Nov 17.

In consequence of the arbitrary expulsion from Mersina (situated on the Mediterranean Coast of Asia Minor) of M. Brazzapolli, the Austrian Lloyds' Agent there, who was accused of connivance with the local Armenians, the Austrian Government have demanded satisfaction from the Porte before next Thursday (to-morrow), otherwise orders will be issued for the bombardment of Mersina.

THE DREYFUS CASE AGAIN.

A brother of the Captain Dreyfus who is imprisoned at Cayenne, has publicly accused a French Officer, Count Esterhazy, of being the author of the document which led to the conviction and sentence of Captain Dreyfus.

The Minister of War announced in the French Chamber, to-day, that an inquiry would be opened into the matter.

THE DISPUTE IN THE COTTON TRADE.

At a conference held of Cotton masters and men, the masters agreed to a fortnight's extension of the reduction notice expiring at the end of the month.

LORD SALISBURY ON INDIAN QUESTIONS.

A TRIBUTE TO LORD ELGIN.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at a meeting of Conservative Associations held at the Albert Hall, yesterday, dwelt upon the splendid devotion of the Native races of India to the Throne, and paid a glowing tribute to Lord Elgin, who at a moment of great danger had shown courage and resolution worthy of his splendid position.

His Lordship severely condemned those politicians who, alleging breach of faith on the part of Government, were not ashamed to cast a slight on their country and the Viceroy, and had created differences between races it was Great Britain's privilege and desire to keep together.

PROPOSED CREATION OF SMALL MUNICIPALITIES IN LONDON.

Lord Salisbury further stated that a Bill would probably be introduced next session creating a number of small municipalities in London to take over a large part of the duties of the County council.

AN EGYPTIAN CIRCULAR.

An Egyptian Circular has been issued to the Powers proposing as the conditions of the renewal of the Mixed Tribunals expiring in 1899 a stricter limitation of jurisdiction especially regarding administrative and expenditure questions between the Government and the Caisse Debt.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY INTO THE SARAN SUR INCIDENT.

ORDERED BY GENERAL LOCKHART, NOT THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 17.

The credit for the initiative taken in the case of the regrettable incident which occurred at Saran Sur on the conclusion of the reconnaissance of that position by a strong force is due to Sir William Lockhart, and not, as supposed, to H. E. the Viceroy, in calling for a Military Court of Enquiry.

Full details of the unfortunate affair are not yet available, but Sir William Lockhart called for a Court of Enquiry immediately on hearing of the serious nature of the incident.

The Northamptons nobly sacrificed themselves for the sake of their wounded, whom they could not get into the stretchers on the slope where they were attacked. The bearers were also hit, and probably panic-stricken.

The retirement from the scene into the camp, where they arrived at 8 p.m., without their dead, who were recovered only on the following morning, appears to disclose a condition of things that certainly calls for strict investigation.

The one redeeming point which must be attributed to accident or luck in the whole unfortunate story is, that we were saved from the horror of finding the abandoned bodies of our dead mutilated, after the custom of our barbarous enemies.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

MORTALITY INCREASING.

POONA, Nov. 17.

There were 50 cases and 55 deaths recorded in the City, to-day; of which 9 cases and 7 deaths occurred in Sudashiv Peith, in Shanwar 7 cases and 4 deaths, and in Kashba 5 cases and 5 deaths.

The total mortality in the city was 69.

In the Cantonment there were 21 cases and 17 deaths; also three imported cases, one in the city, and 2 in the Suburban limits.

In the Districts there were 32 cases and 21 deaths, both imported and indigenous, of which Talegaon recorded most.

In the General Plague Hospital 34 were admitted, 48 discharged cured, 39 died, and 446 remain under treatment; in the Mahomedan Hospital 16 were admitted, 10 discharged cured, and 6 died, leaving 79 remaining; in the Hindu 11 were admitted, 12 died, and 60 remain; and in the Guzerati Hospital 3 were admitted, 2 died, and 11 are remaining under treatment.

STOPPING OF FAIRS.

The annual Chinchli Exhibition at Kolhapur will not take place, as also the Virbhadra fair at Gadchi and Yellema fair in Belgaum District.

The Government High School is closed on account of plague.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND CO-OPERATION.

Lieutenant Steen, 19th Bombay Infantry, and Lieutenant Henderson, of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, have been ordered to proceed on plague duty, the former for Karad and the latter for Shoiapur; while two officers from other Regiments are already helping in plague work at Sholapar.

The following District Order was issued to-day by General Duncan:—That in order to put a stop to the practice of concealing cases of death from plague, Officers commanding stations in the district (Poona excepted) are directed to enforce medical inspection of all corpses whenever mortality in Cantonments and Bazaars is noticeably great as compared with that of former years.

APPOINTMENT.

Captain Caulfield, is appointed Station Staff Officer, Satara, vice Lieutenant Roosmale Cocq, proceeded on Field Service.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

ATTACKS ON FORAGING PARTIES.

GENERAL KEMPSTER ENGAGED A WHOLE DAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP MAIDAN, Nov. 16.

General Westmscott's Brigade escorted a foraging party to-day. The enemy pressed closely as we entered, our casualties being about eight men wounded.

The Camp was also fired into last night, one mountain scout being killed and one man of the Yorkshires wounded. General Kempster's Brigade returning from Waran has been engaged all day with the enemy.

SERIOUS CASUALTY.

THE SIKHS HEAVILY PRESSED.

A COMPANY OF THE DORSETS ISOLATED.

THIRTY-THREE KILLED AND THIRTY-SIX WOUNDED.

Another account says:—General Kempster's Brigade was returning from Waran when it was attacked near Saran Sur and the nearer heights on the north road.

The 15th Sikhs were so hard pressed by the enemy, who emerged from the woods near Kotal (four miles from Maidan Camp), at four o'clock in the afternoon that General Kempster sent the 36th Sikhs and two Companies of the Dorsets to reinforce them. With the remainder he took up a position on the northern ridges to cover the retirement, which was done until the light failed.

After dusk these troops returned to camp with few casualties, the 15th and 36th Sikhs, and two Companies of the Dorsets remaining out for the night.

Unfortunately our Company of the Dorsets lost touch of their comrades, and wandered into a nullah, where the enemy attacked them in over whelming numbers and after dusk they went for both Sikh regiments at close quarters with serious results. The casualties of the day were heavy and are as follows:—

Killed:—Lieutenant Brooke, Suffolks, Lieutenant Hales, Yorkshires (both of whom were attached to the Dorsets), and ten privates; Lieutenant L Warne and ten men of the 15th Sikhs; 6 of the 36th Sikhs; Lieutenant Wyllie, and three men of the 2nd Gurkhas.

Wounded: Capt. Constance, Lieut. Munn, and 7 men of the 36th Sikhs; Lieut.-Colonel Abbott three Native officers, and 10 men, of the 15th Sikhs; 8 men of the Dorsets; 4 men of the 2nd Gurkhas; and one gunner, of No. 5 Mountain Battery.

The enemy lost heavily.

LATER.

THE TRIBESMEN BECOMING HOSTILE.

General Lockhart reports that the general attitude of the tribes in Tirah Valley is becoming increasingly hostile. This is attributed to the approach of the winter and their belief that the force will have to leave Maidan without having compelled them to submit to the terms of Government. The only way to prevent this will be to adopt more summary methods of punishing them.

The total casualties in General Kempster's fight yesterday, are 33 killed and 36 wounded.

FURTHER DETAILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 17.

Camp Maidan was fired into on Monday night at short range for three hours. The scouts of the 5th Gurkhas surprised the snipers and killed seven, wounded others and drove off the remainder. A man of the Yorkshires was severely wounded and one Gurkha scouts was killed. General Kempster with the 3rd Brigade on Monday, marched three miles east of the Camp in the Waran Valley. The enemy collected on the ridges to the north and fired on the flag of truce at close range killing one and wounding another Gurkha and then followed up the retirement to camp wounding another man on the way. Some volleys were fired into the camp later on, but the enemy were dispersed by rifle fire. General Kempster marched back with his brigade, yesterday, to Maidan Camp, and was attacked on the way.

Foraging parties were sent out yesterday from Maidan Camp, and brought in forage from the Malikdin and Kambarkhel villages. The enemy at first seemed friendly, but later on began firing on the troops in spite of the arrangement with them, that since their Jirgbas had come in payment would be made for forage, provided foraging parties were unmolested. The enemy persistently followed the troops back to Camp, though severely punished by both artillery and rifle fire. Our casualties in the affair were one man killed and six wounded. General Lockhart with the 2nd Brigade and divisional troops moves to-day to the Bagh going towards the Bazaar Valley.

THE LATEST FROM TIRAH.

Tirah news, dated Maidan Nov. 15, says:—Foraging parties have been out to Kambur Khel and Malikdin villages, west of Camp Maidan, and brought in fodder and grain. Tribal parties were seen watching the movements, but no opposition was shown. A few shots were fired at short range into camp Maidan during the night. General Kempster on the 14th with the Gordons, Dorsets and 2 guns proceeded down the Waran Valley about 3 miles eastwards. The inhabitants retired to the tops of the hills on the north side of the valley, but offered no resistance.

A foraging party out to the west of Mastura met with slight opposition from the enemy, losing two killed and two wounded. No casualties occurred on our side.

Sir William Lockhart visited Maatura Camp on the 15th. No. 1 Mountain Battery, R.A., has moved to Mastura.

THE INTENDED ATTACK ON DOABA UNLIKELY.

All was quiet yesterday at Bara, also in the Kurrum and on General Lockhart's line of communications. Two guns of the 3rd field Battery have reached Sadda en route from Parachinar to Thal.

General Hill reports from Sadda that the tribesmen who are said to be intending to attack Doaba are Massuzai. As they would have to pass Shenawri it appears unlikely that any road is intended.

Captain Roos Keppel had an interview with the Chikkai yesterday. It was most satisfactory, and the Chikkai is now returning home quite reassured.

A wounded tribesman of the Akakhel was captured by some of General Kempster's foragers on Monday. He is said to have had a rifle of the Kabul manufacture.

It was also found that a broad road leads up the Waran Valley towards the Matri Pass into Bara Valley.

This should greatly facilitate General Lockhart's joining hands with the Peshawar Column hereafter.

CHIKKAI AND THE POLITICAL OFFICER.

FIRING AT THE HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 17.

A *Pioneer* telegram, dated Sadda 16th November, says:—The Lambardar at Doaba reports having been questioned as to the strength of the garrison of Doaba by the Mamuzais in Chikkai's village, and reports that the Chikkai says the Mamuzais intend shortly to attack the post. General Hill ordered two guns of the 3rd Field Battery and one squadron 6th Bengal Cavalry under Major Wheler to Thal to-day. Chikkai is to be relied on, and is expected to meet the Political Officer at Manduri to-day.

LATER.

Chikkai spent last night at Alazai with Captain Ross-Keppel, Political Officer, and a most satisfactory interview was obtained, and Chikkai has now returned to his home quite reassured.

MAIDAN, Nov. 16.

Rates for grain and forage have now been doubled. Forage is being collected and taken by us and paid for if there is no opposition. The reconnaissance on the 3rd Brigade (General Kempster's) met with opposition yesterday, some loss was inflicted on the enemy, and our casualties were 1 sepoy killed and 5 wounded.

General Kempster's Camp was fired into heavily last night. Star shells were used, and by their light some very effective volleys were fired. There was some firing into Camp last night, principally in the direction of the Head-quarters Camp. Gurkha scouts went out and were very successful, judging by blood traces found this morning. One scout of 5th Gurkhas was killed, and one man of Yorkshire Regiment wounded.

Thirteen degrees of frost were registered last night. Some enterprising general merchants made their way up here. Their shops are besieged and prices are necessarily enormous. General Kempster's Brigade is now marching in. The Orakzais appear to be quieting down, now that Mr. Donald, Political Officer, has gone to Mastura. The telegraph wire has not been cut for two nights in succession.

GREAT MORTALITY AMONG ANIMALS.

Great mortality is taking place among the ponies; several camels have died. Grazing is not well suited to the latter. Four Afridi sections have not sent in jirgahs yet, viz., ths Zakka and Kuki Khels, Sepah and Kamri or Kamar Khels.

"LOOSE-WALLAHS" ROUND THE CAMP.

Writing from Camp Bara, on Monday week, the special correspondent of the *Pioneer* says:—Some account is necessary of the depredations of thieves and marauders who have worried us almost from the first. It must not be supposed that these men are mere amateurs, offspring of opportunity; they are on the contrary border professionals, men born and bred to the trade, well armed, daring and expert. It was at first supposed that they were badmashes from the neighbouring villages, and everyone wondered where the police came in, but this theory has for the most part proved fallacious, for with perhaps a few exceptions it is known that they have come from over the border.

Their first successful raid was made on the 23rd, when they succeeded in carrying off two siege train bullocks (these bullocks they are said to kill and sell for camp consumption, and truly beef of the siegetrain class was going in camp at about that period) from among a convoy which arrived late at night from Peshawar, and later on the same night they shot a dhobi who was sleeping out and carried off several bundles of clothes, to the great inconvenience of the dhobi himself and also of some of the officers of the column. On the 25th another convoy came in late and was again attacked. This time, besides removing two bullocks they cut up two of the drivers, and afterwards stole a Post Office dak horse from its stable in a bhoosa contractor's godown, situated on the side of the Peshawar road, some half a mile from camp. On this occasion a sentry fired a round of buckshot at a small party at about 30 yards, but without effect. The next night the picquet of the 8th B. I. at Hari Singh was rushed and four rifles carried off. It appears that the horse theft at Bara and the attack on the picquet at Hari Singh were the work of one and the same man,

ONE SHAKKAR, OF HAZARNAO,

a village some seven miles west of Dakka in Afghanistan. This Shakkar is a famous robber, known by his exploits, if not by name, to more than one regiment and garrison. He is a man of turbulent character, a party to more than one blood feud, and his life would not be worth a moment's purchase in his own country, were it not that he is protected by Ghulam Hyder, the Sipah Salar of the Amir, now in Asmar, who has threatened to burn the village of any man who molests him. The wily Shakkar estimates his position at its true value, and maintains the favour of his powerful protector by regularly sending him anything especially choice in the way of rifles, pistols, field glasses and such like, that he may pick up in the way of business. He is said to have been met in the Khyber on the morning of the 27th riding the pony he stole at Bara, and carrying the rifle taken at Hari Singh. He is understood to have remarked that it was no use going to Bara, the sentries were much two alert, so "I took Hari Singh on my way back and got these" he said, as he held up the rifles and passed on. He is usually above stealing anything but arms, but Bara is some way from Jamrud and having nothing to do he once condescended to lift a pony. The story, as told here, of the way in which he attacked the picquet at Hari Singh, gives, if true, a good idea of the man's qualities. He is said to have carefully reconnoitred two small picquets lying parallel to each other, a short distance outside the Fort. As a result of reconnaissance he came to the conclusion that if he got between the picquets and rushed one, the other would not be able to fire into him for fear of shooting their own comrades. He, therefore, approached with his party, between the two picquets from the rear, from the fort side, and on being challenged replied "Rounds." The guard at once sprung to attention, and he as promptly shot them down, and cleared out with their rifles. We have heard rumours of another story from Hari Singh, telling how a picquet exchanged a few friendly shots with one of its own patrols; the patrol to prevent firing had called out "Rounds," but the picquet was not to be taken in a second time. No damage was done.

Whether Shakkar himself has tried us again or no, we have not been left without entertainment, for a party of the 9th Gurkhas told off to shikar raiders on the 27th came in contact with and attempted to capture them. They are however very slippery customers, and in the dark hard to fix, and though one man was seized he managed to wriggle out of his clothes and escaped; another was pricked, for one of the stalkers produced blood on his bayonet and claimed first spear, but the wound cannot have been serious, and will only necessitate the careful selection of a seat for the next few days. On the 28th-29th nothing of note occurred. On the 30th another stalking party of the Gurkhas again fired into a party with buckshot at about 30 yards, but again without effect.

This want of success in shooting was at first put down to the difficulty of aiming in the dark, but on the 31st Colonel Woodhouse, commanding the 9th Gurkhas, tested these buckshot cartridges, and it became evident at once that the fault lay with the cartridge and not with the shooter. The Martini buckshot cartridge contains 10 buckshot, and to test their effect a deal box about half an inch thick and one and a half feet square, raised about two feet off the ground, was used as a target. The first shot, fired at 35 yards resulted in two pellets hitting the box, but so lightly that they merely made a black mark and fell; at 15 yards two pellets embedded themselves in the wood, but did not penetrate; at 10 yards eight pellets penetrated. The cartridges were thus proved to be of no use beyond 10 to 12 yards, and the erratic performance of the shot at 15 yards goes to show that the direction cannot in any case be relied on.

On the same night, i. e., the 30th, a party of some fifteen men sniped into the face of the camp occupied by the Orakzais, the fire was replied to, as occasion offered, with the result that one man was hit, a cry was distinctly heard, and a blood trail was found in the morning, and followed for a considerable distance. He got a Dum-Dum buller, or as Tommy calls it, an "Ekdum" bullet, and will probably not come back for another. Two of the snipers bullets struck the ground not far from General Hammond's tent and a jezail bullet was found next morning in one of the hospital tents. It came through the tent, struck the foot of a stretcher in which a man was lying, ricochetted over his body, and fell spent beyond. A Snider bullet was also found, but there were no casualties.

The fact seems to be that the jirgahs may have difficulty in controlling the more hot-headed members of the clans, which have not been roughly handled so far. Thus we have yet to see how the Orakzai as a whole will receive the terms which Sir William Lockhart made known to them a few days ago. The surrender of 500 breech-loaders, a fine of Rs. 30,000, and the delivery of hostages cannot be considered a harsh demand, considering how the tribe raided into British territory, burning police posts and villages; but none the less the tribesmen may refuse to give up the rifles, which are their private property, at the bidding of their maliks, and may choose to continue a guerilla warfare. The great difficulty in dealing with trans-frontier Pathans is that the liberty of the individual is so great as to make any permanent agreement with jirgahs almost impossible. One eloquent mullah may upset the arrangements decided upon by a dozen elders assembled in council.

While the Orakzai have been told the terms on which their submission will be accepted, the Afridis are still unacquained with the demand to be made upon them. This is because the Zakka Khel still obstinately refuse to send in their jirgahs. They stand alone now, as the Aka Khel have followed the lead set by the Malikdin, Kambhar and other clans. It may require the advance of a brigade into the Bazar Valley, the winter quarters of the Zakka Khel, to bring them to see the hopelessness of furher resistance. They are taking their punishment, in the shape of the destruction of their fortified villages in Tirah, in a savage mood, and their determined attacks, such as that of last week on the Northamptonshire Regiment, show that they are still full of fight. Pressure upon them will not be relaxed. They are the greatest offenders of all, for they planned the Khyber raid.

It is reported that the Mian Guls of Upper Swat have failed in their self-imposed mission to the Buner wals. The latter will not listen to any proposals for tending submission now, and are content to sit watchfully in their valleys, keeping a sharp look out upon the passes, which they think the Malakand Field Force may suddenly attack. They need have no fear of any advance from Jelala and the Malakand just now. Buner will keep until the bigger business of Tirah and the Khyber has been settled. Sir Bindon Blood has the minor affairs of settling with the Utman Khel to fill up his immediate spare time, and give his troops healthy exercise. The terms, as we have before said, will not be made known to the Buner wals until everything is ready to strike a blow against them. No good purpose can be served just now by entering on a new campaign in Buner while the Afridis and Orakzai are still in arms.

General Hill is furnishing a full report to Sir William Lockhart of the circumstances under which the Kapurthala picquet was cut off by the Massuzai. The important point to be cleared up is by whom all the units of the column were reported present before the return march began, and again after arrival at Sadda. Till this information is available judgment in the matter must be suspended. One correction should be made in the report we recently published. The fact that the subadar and thirty-five men were missing was not reported to the General until the following morning, and not, as stated, on the same evening. This only serves still further to show how remiss some officer or officers must have been.—*Pioneer.*

One military operation must certainly be undertaken outside Maidan, for the Massuzai and Chamkanni lashkar still holds the Karamna defile, and its strength shows no signs of decreasing. In fact this gathering may serve as a rallying point to the Afridi of Maidan and the Orakzai of the Upper Khanki Valley, who are not amenable to the control of their jirgahs. The lashkar must be dispersed, and the Massuzai and Chamkanni country be thoroughly scoured. Otherwise very ill effects may follow upon the destruction of the Kapurthala Infantry picquet. Chikkai, the friendly Chamkanni chief whose position seemed precarious last week, now states that he is quite able to hold his own. This is satisfactory, for he can hold some sections of the Chamkanni, and give valuable assistance to any punitive column.

Preparations are proceeding at Jalala for a march into the Utman Khel country. The Guides cavalry and infantry have been ordered to rejoin the Malakand Field Force, and their return from Maidan will be welcomed by all the troops, who know the splendid work the corps has done during the past few months. Sir Bindon Blood will be able to detach a strong brigade to visit the Utman Khels, and yet have a sufficient force to keep a close watch upon the Buner border. There must be no risk run of an incursion by the Buner wals into the Swat Valley at this juncture.—*Pioneer.*

The resolution to pay for the grain used by Sir William Lockhart's force in Maidan was presumably taken with the idea of impressing the tribesmen with a sense of our fairness and inducing them to come to terms sooner than they might otherwise have been inclined to do. The policy has not been successful, for our special correspondent telegraphs this morning that only a small quantity of grain was brought in, and a foraging party had to be sent out to take what was required where they could find it. To impose a fine of 30,000 rupees, and at the same time to affect a scruple about taking food where food is available for the troops through whose presence alone the tribesmen can be induced to accept such terms, involves a subtlety in moral distinction which the Afridi can scarcely understand. And not understanding the chances are that he will attribute our action rather to a desire to coax him into accepting our terms as quickly as possible than to extreme conscientiousness. It is clear at all events that, however much the maliks may profess anxiety to accept the terms offered, some of the tribesmen are still inclined to continue fighting. This even without taking account of the Zakka Khel Afridis, whose spirit seems quite unbroken. Brigadier General Kempster's occupation of the Waran Valley was unopposed, but one must not build too much on that fact, as even in the Mastura Valley the Ali Khels attacked one of our foraging parties, though their jirgah was in Sir William Lockhart's camp. A week or ten days hence we may be able to pronounce more definitely whether the campaign is likely to be prolonged.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A PRIVATE.

ACCUSED PUNISHED SEVERELY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 17.

Particulars are now published of an unfortunate case which occurred at Ranikhet last month, when a private, named Castledine, of the Derbyshire Regiment, who seems to have been temporarily off his head with drink, fired two rounds of ball ammunition (missing each time) at Lieutenant Young, of the Cheshire Regiment, whom he happened to meet on the road. The court sentenced the man to three years' penal servitude.

The sentence has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

MALAKHAND AND TOCHI.

All was quiet at Malakhand and Tochi yesterday.

General Blood has moved his camp to the banks of the Swat Canal. The Guides also who did so brilliantly in the recent campaign have also been order to rejoin his force preliminary to visiting the Utman Khel country.

BRIGADE CEREMONIAL PARADE.

All the available troops, except the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, were yesterday morning inspected by Brigadier-General F. Ventris, commanding the Bombay District, on the maidan, in front of the Gymkhana. The alignment was taken up facing the west, the Bombay Light Horse and the Royal Artillery on the right, the 2nd Middlesex on the left, the centre alignment being taken by the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, 21st Bombay Native infantry, and 22nd Bombay Native infantry, in order indicated, the Bands being massed in the rear. General Ventris arrived on the ground ten minutes past 7 o'clock, and was received with the usual salute. He first inpected the line, after which the troops marched past in columns of companies, returning in mass columns. Having reformed they again marched past the saluting point in line of columns with the bands in front. Then, taking up their original ground, formed up into line, and marched up to the saluting base in review order. The parade terminated with a general salute and the troops marched to their quarters. The following was the field state: 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, 494, Colonel Blake commanding; Royal Artillery, 291, Major Cadwell commanding; Bombay Volunteer Rifles, 342, Colonel R. S. Brown commanding; 21st Bombay Infantry, 696, Captain G. W. Nutchell commanding; 22nd Bombay Infantry, 516, Lieutenant Nurse commanding and Bombay Light Horse, 29, Captain T. W. Cuffe commanding. The total strength was 2,368.

THE FANCY BAZAAR AT THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The second evening of the fancy bazaar organised for the benefit of the Organ Restoration Fund, and held at the Cathedral High School, was as great a success as that on the previous evening. The attendance was as numerous and the sales as brisk. Most of the stalls were rapidly denuded of their goods. Some of them that challenged especial notice for their artistic get-up, notably that in charge of Mrs. Davey and the Misses Davey, presented quite a desolate appearance at a very early period of the evening. The *cafe chantant* was again crowded, and the attractions were enhanced by the very capital programme provided by the management. Nothing was left undone to make the evening bright and attractive, and from the busy air around the different stalls it was evident that the object for which the bazaar was held benefited very substantially.

We are given to understand that the sales and the *cafe chantant* brought in over a thousand rupees each evening.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.

APPEAL IN THE "PRATODA" CASE.

ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

At the High Court, yesterday morning, Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Parsons, and Mr. Justice Ranade heard the appeal brought by Ramchandra Narayen Kesbalker and Krishnaji Dhondeo Harmalker, editor and proprietor, respectively, of the "Pratoda" newspaper, from a decision of Mr. H. E. Aston, Sessions Judge of Satara, who, on the 30th August last, convicted them of exciting disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, and sentenced them to transportation for life and transportation for seven years, respectively. The Hon. Mr. Basil Lang, Advocate-General, with Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtiker, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Acting Public Prosecutor, while Mr. J. C. Anderson and Mr. D. M. Colab, with Mr. Choubal and Mr. Bhat, represented the appellants. The Court sat in the last division Court on the Appellate Side, a small room compared with the Sessions Court, in which the trial of the "Kesari" and "Poona Vaibhav" sedition cases was held. The accommodation was, therefore, limited, and all the available seats were occupied by members of the legal profession. On the floor of the court, and in the small gallery above, were to be seen large numbers of young Marathas. Beyond this, no interest was manifested in the proceedings by the general public. The article in respect to which the sentence was passed, was published in an issue of the "Pratoda" newspaper, printed at Islampur, Satara District, on May 19th last, and was as follows:—

PREPARATION FOR INDEPENDENCE.

"Canada is a country in North America under the British rule, the people of which have now become intolerant of their subjection to England. Though they are subject to the British people they are not effeminate like the people of India. It is not their hard lot to starve themselves for filling the purses of Englishmen. They are not obliged to pay a pie to England. Their income from land revenue and taxes are expended for their benefit. They enact their own laws independently, and appoint their own officers, except one or two, who are sent from England. Of even this nominal dependence they have become impatient, and are now busy making efforts to throw it off. It is natural for them to envy their neighbours, who after casting off their English nationality and assuming the designation of Americans, are now enjoying the blessing of a free nation. They have appointed a Committee to frame an independent constitution for themselves. This committee has issued a notification of their aims, copies of which have been distributed even in India. In this notification they have clearly stated their intention of throwing off the English yoke and establishing a Government of their own. Like us, they are not men given to vain prattling, but can act up to their word. There is also strong unity amongst them. Spirited men show by their actions what stuff they are made of. There are no people on earth who are so effeminate and helpless as those of India. We have become so callous and shameless that we do not feel humiliation while we are laughed at by all nations for losing such a vast and gold-like country as India. What manliness we can exhibit in such a condition is self-evident."

The appeal was filed shortly before the commencement of the October vacation of the High Court before the Hon. Justices Parsons and Ranade, who ordered the record and proceedings to be sent for and notices to be served. In the case of the prisoner No. 2, Krishnajee Dhondeo, the execution of the sentence was ordered to be suspended on account of his advanced age, i. e., he was to be detained in jail in safe custody in the same position as a prisoner committed by a magistrate for trial.

As the clock struck 11, the judges took their seats on the bench.

Mr. Anderson, in addressing the court, said the second accused had for many years nothing to do with the paper, much less with the article in question. He had not been receiving the profits at all; and could hardly be called the proprietor. Mr. Anderson would leave the case of No. 2 to Mr. Choubal to deal with. He would submit, first, whether any offence had been committed at all; and secondly, if so what would be an appropriate and adequate punishment. The assessors, it would appear, differed in opinion from Mr. Aston, the Sessions Judge. The paper was printed at Islampur, at a short distance from Tasgaum. It was an unimportant weekly paper, and only 225 copies were issued, of which 50 were distributed *gratis*. The annual subscription was Re. 1-8, and the total receipts amounted to no more than Rs. 150 per year. Commenting upon section 124A, the learned counsel submitted that the disaffection mentioned in the first part of the section was qualified by the second part of the section. Their lordships were here dealing with a serious offence, that of sedition; but Mr. Anderson said it was no offence for a person to harbour, or cause another person to harbour, a mere feeling of dislike or want of affection towards the Government of the country, and that all a Government could require from its subjects, under the section, was a disposition to obey any lawful order of the Government. There was no personality of the Government, it was a mere machine; and to entertain a dislike of it would necessarily be of some measure or other of the Government, some act of Government, of which disapprobation would be entertained. In this view Mr. Anderson claimed to have the support of Sir Comer Petheram, as expressed in the case of the *Bungobasi* (19 Calcutta, 35). The learned counsel also referred to the opinion of Sir Fitzjames Stephen on the construction of this section, which was to the effect that unless there was a disposition to resist the law by force, the act or publication did not come within this section. There must be an attempt to foster a spirit of disobedience, stir up opposition to Government, to constitute sedition. Even if that were not so, the learned counsel submitted that the article did not show that the writer of it intended to produce a state of mind in the readers which might be said to constitute a disposition not to obey the lawful orders of Government. The Court was asked to give a free, liberal, and generous interpretation to the article on which the accused were indicted. The heading of the article "Preparations for Independence" referred only to a manifesto issued by some faction in Canada, which was a perfectly legitimate and constitutional object. It had nothing to do with anything or any measure in this country. The article in the *Pratoda* was only a historical disquisition on what was being done in Canada, and the whole of it must be read in a liberal and broad spirit. "Throwing off the yoke" was an unfortunate interpretation of the words used in the article, which simply shewed that the Canadians were trying, by constitutional means, and by enlisting the sympathy of the world to get rid of the limited control of Great Britain in their affairs. The writer in the *Pratoda* was simply shaming his countrymen with their inertness, and with not taking measures to mend their condition. He said to them—you are merely talking, while the Canadians are acting. He was only preaching manliness to his countrymen; and Mr. Anderson submitted it was no sedition which might bring the writer within the provisions of Section 124A. Of course, the writer, and every native writer, and even some Anglo-Indian writers, might be better employed than in writing articles of that sort; but the question was, did they constitute sedition? The learned counsel submitted that they did not. It was not sedition if a writer did not form a better opinion of certain Government measures than the writer in the *Pratoda* did. Mr. Anderson proceeded to say that two other articles in the *Pratoda* had been produced in condemnation of the first article. If either of them was actionable, the Government ought to have prosecuted the accused upon it. That course had not been adopted; and the learned counsel said the Court would not derive much assistance from the supplementary articles. But if either was to be taken into consideration, Mr. Anderson said it should be outweighed by the loyal article on the Queen's Statue, which appeared in the same issue of the paper. How could one say the article shewed a seditious animus when the language meant exactly the reverse? With regard to the articles on Shivajee, what the writer wanted to do was to inculcate a manly spirit: but it did not say that when the manly spirit was produced it should be used to rebel against the British Government. That article might have been written by the most loyal Englishman; and there would have been nothing objectionable in it. Mr. Anderson submitted that no offence had been made out against either of the accused. The language of writers had been unfettered and uncontroled for years in this country; and this was an important element to bear in mind in the consideration of the question. The learned counsel said he did not know what to say of a sentence of life transportation passed by the Sessions Judge for the use of such language. He submitted that the imprisonment for three months which the prisoners had suffered was enough to meet the ends of justice. With regard to the second accused, the learned counsel said the article was published without his knowledge or consent, or aid of any kind whatever. In the first place, Mr. Anderson asked the Court to hold that no offence was proved against either prisoner; but if their lordships thought otherwise, he submitted them to hold at any rate that the second accused had been wrongly convicted.

Mr. Choubal next addressed the Court in support of Mr. Anderson's arguments.

After the adjournment forthin, the Advocate-General replied in a concise and lucid speech to the agguments that had been put forward by the appellants. He submitted that the article complaine was of a character calculated to excite feelings of ill-will and disaffection towards the Government. There was no shadow of foundation for the statement, made at the outset of the article, that the Canadians were attempting to throw off subjection to the British Power, as everyone knew the tendency of recent years had been for the bonds of Empire to be strengthened. However, this false statement was used for the purpose of holding the people of Canada up to the approbation and imitation of the people of India. Supposing if, as his learned friend said, the object of the writer was to make the Indian people more manly, it was clear that the purpose of doing so was to lead them to do as the Canadians were alleged to be doing, to throw off the British yoke. He contended that the responsibity of the second accused for what appeared in the paper, of which he was the owner, could not be denied, especially as he lived upon the premises where the paper was printed. Council had no desire that the Court should uphold the sentences to the full. He was instructed to say that Government fully intended to reduce the sentences in virtue of their prerogative, if the appeal had not been filed. The matter was, however, now one which must be left in the hands of the Court, but if they upheld the conviction, he believed they would not be content with the merely nominal sentence suggested by the other side.

In replying to these remarks, Mr. Anderson reiterated some of the contentions already advanced. It had not been suggested that all the Canadians were striving for independence, but it was clear that a committee of some kind had been formed with that object in view, and there could be no doubt that the writer of the article honestly believed this to be the case. He controverted the view that the second accused was cognisant of the article, or was responsible for it, seeing that he had ceased to be the publisher. At this stage Mr. Justice Parsons elicited the fact that the name of the second accused appeared in the imprint of the paper as that of the publisher, a fact which Mr. Anderson sought to explain by saying that the type had been kept standing for years past, and apparently the name had not been changed when the first accused became the publisher. Mr. Chaubal then put in a further plea for the second accused, whose cognisance of the article had not been proved. The arguments were concluded at 4-30, when the Chief Justice intimated that the Court would take time to consider their decision.

Subjoined is a more detailed report of the proceedings.

Mr. Anderson, in supporting the appeal, said that he represented both the accused, but he would leave that part of the case which related to the evidence against the second accused to be treated by his learned friend. He would deal with the case generally, while his friend would deal with the evidence in regard to the the second accused, who could not be said to be guilty of the charge as it was not proved that he had any knowledge of the article. He was years ago the nominal proprietor of the paper. He made a declaration to that effect in 1883, but he had no hing to do with the paper for many years, much less with the particular publication of the 17th May 1897. The whole profit of the paper had been taken by the first accusad, who was paying the income-tax. The two accused were charged under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code—with which the public had become familiar of late—with attempting to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India by the publication in the "Pratoda" newspaper of the 17th of May last of an article, headed "Preparation for coming Independence." They were not charged under the first clause of the section which punishes but attempting to excite disaffection. The learned Sessions Judge, however, found them guilty of exciting disaffection and disagreed with the assesors. Whether this was a slip on the part of the learned Judge or not he could not say. But the first accused received the maximum punishment, namely, transportation for life, and the second accused was transported for a period of seven years. He would first refer to the question whether any evidence had been produced to sustain the conviction; and if so, what would be the proper and adequate punishment for the offence. When he came to consider the punishment recorded it would be important to remember that the charge was that of attempting to excite disaffection and not of exciting it

THE OPINION OF THE ASSESSORS.

Their Lordships were aware that the assessors differed from the finding of the learned Judge. He could have wished that the reasons given by them had been of a sounder kind. But assesors were people who might very well form a very definite opinion on the question of guilt, and yet not be able when challenged by a hostile judge to give their reasons in a concise and clear manner. The first assessor said that he was taught at school that such an article as that complained of would not be seditious; well his (counsel's) argument was that this assessor was very well taught at school, but that did not help them very much. The second assessor said that in comparison between Canada and India was instituted, but there was no sedition in this in his opinion. Now, this was the view of the defence. He would point out that the "Pratoda" was published at a very small place called Islampura which was 60 miles away for the nearest railway station at Tasgaon. The paper was unimportant, having only a circulation of 225 copies, 50 of which were sent in exchange to other papers, and many others given free to various persons in the hope, no doubt, that they would become subscribers. Only about 100 copies were paid for, and as the subscription was only Re. 1-8 a year, the gross proceeds of the paper were only Rs. 150 per annum, apart, of course, from the advertisements. The paper had never been objected to by Government until August 5th last, when sanction was given to prosecute it in respect to an article which appeared on the previous May 17th. He ventured to say that their Lordships would never have heard of this prosecution, but for certain events which occurred in the interval and excited great public interest. It did not necessarily follow that the prosecution was not a well-founded one.

THE ARTICLE NOT CONTRAVENING THE SECTION.

Referring to the law of sedition the learned counsel pointed out that the character of the disaffection referred to in the first half of section 124A was shown in the second part of the section, by which it was qualified. He contended that under this section it was not an offence for a person to harbour or to induce any other person to harbour a feeling of dislike or want of affection to the Government of the country.

were used in the sense of causing them to betray their trust. The article complained of in this case did not show that the writer of the article was guilty of the intention to create that disaffection which that section said he must not intend to create. It was not only necessary to find that they were calculated to create that state of mind, but also that that the writer intended them to have this effect.

THE MANIFESTO: A MYTH?

The learned counsel then proceeded to read the article which was the subject of the prosecution. The "Preparations for Independence," he pointed out, were on the part of Canadians in North America, and not on the part of Indians in this country. He drew attention to the absence of evidence as to what the manifesto was that was sent to this country. It was clearly a manifesto openly sent all over the world by some association in Canada which openly declared that they had formed a committee for setting up a constitution, which they considered would be preferable to the existing one. Under the new constitution they desired to be independent of the British power. There was, however, no reason to believe that the movement was in any way an unconstitutional one; the prosecution did not attempt to show for a moment that it did. The Canadians desired to attain this result by constitutional methods.

Mr. Justice Parsons: Was there ever such a movement? It seems to me the whole thing is a myth.

Mr. Anderson said that was the first time he had even heard such a suggestion. The Sessions Judge did not say so, and there was no attempt to prove it. Other papers beside this one—notably the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*—had dealt with the manifesto.

Mr. Justice Parsons: We cannot take other papers.

Mr. Anderson repeated that he never heard the suggestion before that the manifesto written upon had no existence. The manifesto was sent all over the world, with the object of opposing Imperial Federation. Their Lordships could not proceed upon the assumption that it was a myth: there was no reason whatever to think so. Could any person who did not get such a manifesto write upon it? The writer of the article proceeded to point out that in Canada the people made their own laws, and appointed their chief officers, and yet they were not content, they were striving for independence. The manifesto had referred to the burden of dependence. The translation represented the article as saying that the Canadians were going to throw off the English yoke, but that translation was unfortunate and incorrect as it implied unconstitutional methods such as were never meant in the article. The intention was to secure independence upon constitutional lines.

Mr. Justice Parson: You don't suggest that Canada has done anything of this sort?

Mr. Anderson: I suggest that all this happened.

Mr. Justice Parsons: In Canada?

Mr. Anderson: Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Parsons: Then you don't know what has been taking place in Canada lately.

Mr. Anderson said that, however that might be, the Court must not start with the supposition that the references to the manifesto were untrue. In answer to the Chief Justice, he said the reference to the manifesto quoted from the *Amrita Patrika* appeared on May 2nd, a fortnight before the incriminated article appeared. He had very little doubt—though there was no evidence on the point—that the article in the *Pratoda* was based on what appeared in the *Amrita Patrika*.

NO REVOLT INTENDED.

Mr. Justice Parsons: It is a great pity that the manifesto was not put in.

Mr. Anderson said it was for the prosecution to do that, and not for the defence. It was for the prosecution to prove there was no such notification if that was the case, but no attempt of the kind had been made. It was not absolutely necessary that there should be a manifesto so long as they were satisfied that the writer honestly believed that a manifesto had been issued and the steps described therein were being taken in Canada. The Sessions Judge did not proceed on the basis that the manifesto did not exist. He did not even suggest that there was no such thing. The writer lived in the insignificant village of Islampur, and his knowledge of the outside world was gained exclusively from other papers. When he saw the subject treated in other papers he had no reason to suppose that everything that was stated therein as fact was not a fact. He did not know if there was any authority elsewhere for the supposition that the accused did not believe that as a fact. There was no suggestion that the Canadians were proceeding by any other than constitutional means. There were no materials before the Sessions Judge to find that the writer had any intention of getting his readers to understand that they were preparing for revolt. Nothing pointed to such an understanding. It was enough for him to say that the opposite of a criminal intention was brought home to the accused. The accused went on to draw a moral or rather preach a sermon, having derived his text from the example of Canada. He pointed out that the people of Canada who were ten times better off than themselves were determined to aim at further reform to attain the ideal of absolute liberty acquired by constitutional means. He made a contrast between the ignoble content of the Indians and the noble discontent of the Canadians. He pointed out the moral deterioration which a community who were the rulers of the country two hundred years back had undergone. He desired to inspire in them the spirit of Canadians if they wanted to attain the reforms produced in Canada by shaking off their inertness. There was no sedition in creating such a feeling as that—a feeling of activity. It was not an objectionable, but a praiseworthy effort, to rouse a community to activity and manliness for the purposes of reform in the country, and if that feeling of manliness was ultimately found, not for the purposes of insurrection or rebellion, there was no case for sedition made out. Everything in that article pointed to a contrast between India and Canada whose people were determined to improve their already prosperous constitution, not by unconstitutional but by constitutional means. The writer asked the readers to follow the example of Canada.

THE INSIGNIFICANCE OF THE PAPER.

The circulation of the paper was very limited. There were only a hundred paying subscribers. The editor could not be, therefore, said to be a man of means or great influence. Presumably, therefore, he could not be a man of education. More allowance should be made for a writer of that kind than for a more educated writer of position when they were trying to bring a criminal intention to his door—to condemn him as a traitor and sedition-monger. The writer was either a man of no sense or of some sense. If he was a man of some sense, he sent it to a hundred subscribers. There was a particular party in Poona, who, for the purposes of their own, put forward various sorts of views. Accused did not belong to this or any other party. There was no suggestion that this man was capable of any movement of that kind. It was a different case to that of Mr. Tilak. The Hindus of the Bombay Presidency could not be said to have definitely in their mind any intention of creating a feeling of disaffection which was likely to take the form of insurrection against the Government. Such a feeling could be found only amongst very stupid immensely wicked persons.

The prosecution had put in two articles to show animus, but as these had not been made the subject of complaint it was clear that the prosecution did not consider that they could bring home a charge of sedition in regard to them. Therefore, what was the use of bringing them in to strengthen the case in regard to the article complained of? Now the article put in by the defence to show loyalty appeared in the very issue of the paper in which the incriminated article appeared, as in the case of the extracts put in by the prosecution. The article put in by the defence was as follows:—

"Some villains applied tar to the statue of the Queen in Bombay last October. It cannot be removed and the statue cannot be cleaned and restored to its former condition. So the Executive Engineer, Mr. Murzoan, has proposed that a new head should be made for the statue in England, and that should be fixed on the body of the statue. Most probably the Government will accept this proposal. Now, new Bombay is going to be formed, along with that if a new statue of the Empress is made and placed at the entrance of the Fort the people will be rejoiced.

He contended that that article showed a feeling of great loyalty to the august head of Government in the most clear and direct terms. It was far more closely connected with the question of animus than those put in by the prosecution. The first article put in by the other side appeared on April 20th and was as follows:—

ARMS IN THE GAEKWAR'S TERRITORY.

"In the Baroda State anybody is allowed to possess arms, but it is now in contemplation to put a stop to this. It is said that security is to be taken from those who have already got arms in their possession, and that arms will in future be given to fit persons only. A rumour that an Arms Act is about to be enacted having got abroad, it has as it were produced unrest in the minds of the high and the low. It would be well if this rumour be soon set at rest. Otherwise, a correspondent says, an extraordinary crisis might possibly occur. It is a rumour that pressure has been brought to bear, through the Residency for passing this measure. It appears as if the foolish suggestions made by the "Times of India" in connection with the Ganpati melas, are bearing fruit at this time. It is said that the aid of the troops in the Residency is also to be availed of in the matter. The English Government have already disarmed their own subjects, and now they entertain the design of disarming the subjects of the Native Chiefs also, and in this intention they will doubtless succeed under the present circumstances. If the English people think that they will be free from all anxiety when all the subject people in India are disarmed, we cannot say how far the end can be attained. The English labour under a delusion if they think so. But the English should bear in mind that when the time arrives even stones and earth alone would be of great use in place of arms. But it is our desire that no such occasion should arise nor should anyone bring it about."

Mr. Anderson pointed out that the article had reference not to anything done in the territories of the Government established by law in British India, but to the Government of a Native State. Its sole object was to protest against the proposal to adopt the Arms Act in the Baroda State. He would remind them that Mr. Justice Strachey had laid it down in the Tilak case that a journalist might write unfairly on the measures of Government without coming within the meaning of the section. He did not for this part admit that there was any unfairness in this article, but he mentioned this in order to meet any opposite view. Surely there would not for one moment be an objection to the principle laid down in the article that the affection of the people was a better foundation for good Government than their weakness. The writer proceeded to show in metaphorical language that a people might evince disaffection even though unarmed. But he then specifically said that it was not his desire that any occasion for showing such disaffection with stones in the street should arise. So far, then, from showing a seditious animus, the article did exactly the reverse. The second article which appeared on the date of the incriminated one—May 17—was as follows:—

RESPONSIBILITY ON THOSE WHO CELEBRATE SHRI SHIVAJI FESTIVAL.

"Every person should pass some days in happiness and after that should have to hear a narrative of misfortunes. When this happens that man remembers, the happiness he enjoyed previously, and feels sorry to see his present condition. As this is the case with individuals so it equally applies to a nation. When a nation who once rose to the highest point of prosperity is thrown into obscurity, through misfortunes, it remembers its former glory and feels acutely the state into which it has fallen. *Bhartrahari* (a king) who succeeded Vikramaditya (a king) felt very sorry in the same way. About this he has written thus:—"That beautiful city with the king of kings, surrounded by all (feudal kings), the grand place of his moon-faced queen sitting by his side, the multitudes of surrounding princes, proud of their valour, those bards and time praises Yagni (queen) bows to that time which destroyed all the abovementioned things. It is quite plain that man in extreme poverty cannot but help bowing to that time which has the power of doing miracles. Well, in this state, namely a state of "past remembrance," our Maharastra now is. Where is the glory of those warriors of Maharastra gone who took their flags (conquered the country, country from Rameshvar to Atak unobstructed, and who acquired new kingdoms to make their subjects happy. Where has the former glory of that kingdom gone? Where has their love for their subjects now gone? Where is the valour and administrative skill of our people of that time; these and similar thoughts stand before us and we feel very unhappy. It is not wrong to feel sorry like this. In one way it is good. Whoever is alive to a feeling of this sort or has power to feel proud of the actions of his forefathers, such persons only are fit to live in the present and future struggle (or to form a state) and these persons only will live. Now it is plain from the Shivaji festivals taking place at different parts (of the country) that this feeling of sorrow has to some extent been aroused—among us.

"At this time of feeling sorrow, a great responsibility lies on the leaders of the people and that responsibility is to show the right way (of action) to the people. In accepting this responsibility the leaders should fully bear in mind that the wave of feeling which has been produced among the people should not be destroyed by their actions. At the present time there is this responsibility. The end of the present feeling (of sorrow) will be by celebrating somehow or other one or two festivals in honour of Shivaji, or by lighting a few lamps or decorating some place, otherwise we will have to say with sorrow that we have not the strength, and that the time has not come, to remember the deeds of our forefathers. The people celebrate many festivals and this will be one of them, and we shall remain in the same sleepy state so far as the actions of our forefathers are concerned. When someone will awake us by blows, then only we shall somehow took up half asleep. What else can we do? The leaders therefore must think what we should do. We are as if floating down the current (we are being reduced to poverty). We must therefore by the help of past remembrance try to rise, and to do this our former state must be before our eyes, and to accomplish this a festival is the best means possible, which anybody will admit. But why this festival was got up, and with what object the leaders should not allow people to forget, or else we do certain things because we have to do them without thinking of advantages or otherwise resulting there from. The same case will happen in regard to this, and it is the duty of the leaders to prevent this. This much we are to suggest for the present."

The purport of that article was this and we are celebrating our great national hero's career. Don't let the celebration degenerate like so many Hindu feasts into mere pleasure-making;" but let us try to emulate the heroism of Shivaji. In fact the spirit of the article was the same as that of the incriminating one—it appealed to the Mahrattas to show manliness of character. The article was one which might have been written by an Englishman, and the doctrine it inculcated was a perfectly sound one. There was nothing in that or the other articles put in by the prosecution to show that there was any disloyal sentiment on his part."

THE SEVERITY OF THE SENTENCE.

He hardly knew what to say in regard to the sentences passed by the learned Judge, upon the editor of this insignificant paper published at the out-of-the-way village of Islampur. The article was written at a time when for years the press of the country had been allowed to say what it liked. That was a most material point as bearing upon the intention and spirit of the writer. It was the same as though there had been an absence of discipline in a nursery for a long time, the nurse allowing the children to use expressions which in another nursery near by would never be allowed. They could not say that the children at the latter nursery would be more wicked than those of the latter, simply because they had been allowed for a long time to use wrong expressions. In such a case they would have to bear in mind the different standard of discipline of the two nurseries, before judging as to the respective characters of the children. Even if the court held that the offence was proved (and he hoped it would not do so) only a very lenient punishment should be passed upon the accused. The three months' imprisonment which they had already served out was an ample expiation for the offence. The charge was only of attempting to excite disaffection. The maximum punishment was transportation for life; and the minimum three years; but the former must be for charges laid under the first clause, namely of exciting disaffection, and the latter must be for attempting to excite disaffection, because three years' imprisonment could not be for exciting sedition when such a severe punishment was prescribed in the event of transportation. He asked the court to acquit the accused, since to his mind the article had not been brought under the purview of section 124A. If their Lordships did not go with him as far as that, he asked them to consider the three months' imprisonment which the accused had already suffered as adequate punishment. The second accused was not at all properly convicted as his learned friend would show.

THE SECOND ACCUSED'S POSITION.

Mr. Choubal then addressed the court on behalf of the second accused against whom he declared there was no evidence to prove that he had any connection with the paper or any knowledge of the incriminated article. He cited the recent judgment of Mr. Justice Strachey in Mr. Tilak's case, to show that the accused should be discharged if he had no knowledge of the connection with the incriminated article. The accused No. 2 had stated that he was the editor and printer of the paper, and there were forms and papers signed by him as manager. It was true that there were other papers signed in 1892 by the second accused as proprietor, but they had the second accused's statement that he had long ceased to have anything to do with the press as manager. The witnesses for the prosecution said that he was only the proprietor, and Mr. Machler's evidence that he was also the manager was only based on a declaration signed as far back as the year 1883. He submitted that that ought not to be considered as sufficient to prove that his client had any connection with the article. He did not desire to add to what his learned friend had said on the merits of the case. But he would just point out that the paper dealt with public and local subjects from a non-party point of view. The meaning of the word "Pratoda" was "Whip," and the title page of the paper declared its object to be to "whip the people to reform." That was the object of the paper, and he submitted that the dissatisfaction expressed in the article was appeal against the people themselves and not against Government. In local affairs at Islampur the grievance was that the people were apathetic in regard to public benefactions, and other movements intended to benefit them. The editor of the "Pratoda" took up this attitude and did his utmost to urge the people to advance and to be more public-spirited. He spoke to them about "going down in the current of their own degeneration." Whatever might be the subject on which he was writing, the editor's object was that in local matters municipal and general, the people should be guided out of their attitude of apathy. He had a right to do this both as a leader of public opinion in his paper and as a local citizen. The position was a commendable one and was frequently taken up by intelligent natives. Everyone had been asking why the appeal had not been filed at an earlier date. He was free to say that it was his doing that the full period of two months elapsed before the appeal was held, so that time might be given for the great ill-feeling excited against Brahmans in regard to the occurrences at Poona to die down. Before those occurrences no Englishman could have taken exception to the article, and he hoped that now it would be looked upon entirely apart from the outcry against the Brahmans.

THE REPLY FOR THE CROWN.

After the adjournment for tiffin

The Advocate-General rose to oppose the appeal on behalf of the Crown. He quoted the construction of the word "disaffection" given in Johnson's and Webster's dictionaries, as meaning hatred, distrust ill-will. He submitted that the word disaffection, as used in the Code, had the same meaning as the one given in the English dictionaries.

The Chief Justice asked what meaning Murray's dictionary gave to the word. It was in the library.

The Advocate-General replied that it was not in the library just now, as it had been sent to the binders. However, they need not go to the dictionaries. They had the interpretation of the word laid down by Sir Comer Petheram, which corresponded to those he had given and which was practically the same as that given by Mr. Justice Strachey in the Tilak case. The article complained of was not protected by the exception given in the second part of the section. There was no attempt in it to criticise any measure of Government. He could not agree to the construction his learned friend had put upon that exception, when he said that a member of Government was the same as Government, as used in the section. To express disapproval of the actions of any particular member of Government, or of any particular measure of Government, was a totally different thing from endeavouring to excite disaffection against Government. The article complained of commenced with a statement, which was absolutely untrue, to the effect that the Canadians had become intolerant of their subjection to England. He was very much surprised to hear his learned friend say he did not know whether this statement was true or false. He could not have read any English newspapers for years past if he did not know the statement to be false. There was no shadow of foundation for it; on the contrary, so far from endeavouring to throw off the connection with England the Canadians had of late done a great deal to strengthen that connection. The article went on to contrast the position of Canada with the position of India, much to the disadvantage of the latter country. It said that it was not the hard lot of the Canadians to starve themselves for filling the purses of Englishmen. That implied that people were starving in India to fill the pockets of Englishmen. Surely, such words as these were calculated to excite feelings of ill-will against the British Government. Even supposing the inference contained in the statement was true, that would be no defence to the charge brought against accused, supposing the words to be such as were calculated to cause disaffection.

WHY WAS THE APPEAL FOR MANLINESS MADE?

It was clear that in the article the inhabitants of Canada were held up to the approbation of the people of this country for endeavouring to entirely throw off all subjection to England. His learned friend said that the article was simply an appeal to the people of the country to show manliness in their affairs. He submitted that even if the virtue of manliness were inculcated, it was with the object of imitating the Canadians in trying to throw off their subjection to England. That was the only interpretation that could possibly be put upon the article, and therefore it was clearly an article which was calculated to excite people not to obey the lawful orders of Government. They had the alleged example of Canada placed before them in throwing off subjection to England, and were shouted out in exactly the same way. Even if his learned friend's view of the section was correct, this article clearly came within the meaning of the section as being calculated to excite a disposition not to support the lawful authority of Government. The Indians were characterised as shameless and spiritless. The disposition which those words were calculated to arouse was not to support the lawful authority to Government, but subvert it whenever an opportunity arose. The intention in the article was clear.

Mr. Justice Parsons: How do you translate the last sentence. "What manliness we can exhibit, etc.?"

Mr. Lang: "How can we show our manliness? How can we possibly be manly in such condition as we are?"

Mr. Justice Parsons: What is the meaning of that?

The Advocate-General: It is self-evident. "How can we exhibit true manliness in such condition," is an exhortation to exhibit more manliness. It is a most extraordinary way in which to show manliness.

The Advocate-General, continuing, said that it was urged that the time at which the article was written ought to be considered. The learned counsel said that at the time the Deccan was suffering from plague. They knew that the measures adopted by Government to cope with the evils in an efficient way were received with disapprobation. At the time the Deccan was suffering from famine, too. At the time when people were not likely to be very submissive to the ruling Power, and when they ascribed those calamities to the existing rule, those articles ought to be considered seriously. He need not refer to the extracts to show animus; except to the one relating to an Arms Act in the Baroda State. The counsel read the article, and proceeded to remark that it could have only one meaning, which amounted almost to an incitement to the people. They could not get arms, and so, if opportunity arose, they would use any weapon they could get. It showed the animus of the writer to the Government.

THE PLEA OF IGNORANCE.

Then with regard to the second accused, the counsel submitted that it would be extraordinarily serious, if a man, who was *prima facie* liable, was allowed to go scot free, simply because he pleaded ignorance? He said that he had not seen the article for the publication of which he was responsible by law. He was a registered proprietor. The paper was printed in his house, or the house in which he lived. Up to a comparatively recent date he was signing as the manager. The original manscript of the article complained of was found at the press in his house. The Advocate-General read the statement of the accused before the lower court in which he admitted that he was the nominal or registered proprietor. In law a registered proprietor was liable. The accused's statement was not sufficient to exempt him from liability. So long as he was the registered proprietor, he was held responsible, unless he satisfactorily proved that he was absolutely ignorant of the article that appeared in his paper. With regard to the punishment, he did not pretend to anticipate their Lordships' judgment, but he wished to say that it was the intention of Government, in case this appeal was not preferred to reduce the sentence in virtue of the prerogative vested in the executive. But as the case came before the High Court, they did not interfere, and he left the case entirely in his Lordships hands. They were guilty under section 124A. The question of punishment had to be decided by their Lordships. His learned friend had said that it was an insignificant paper and this fact should be considered in awarding the punishment. The article bore the interpretation which the prosecution put upon it and therefore while the sentences might well be reduced, the punishment should be more than the nominal one his learned friend had suggested.

"ENVY THE SPIRIT, NOT THE GOAL."

Mr. Anderson, in reply, said that he had no doubt what soever as to the intention of the Government to reduce the sentence. He was told only a few minutes before that an apology was wanted from the accused, and the matter was mentioned to the Sessions Judge. Of course this should have had no effect upon the judge in passing sentence upon the accused, if he found him guilty of the charge which was indeed a grave one. Whether an apology was tendered or not, it should make no difference on the mind of the Judge in awarding sentence. The accused sent in an apology after the case had been committed, but the letter was returned as the case had been sent before the Court for trial. It was perfectly true, as was stated, that the learned counsel then replied *seriatim* to the points urged by the Advocate-General at some length, and submitted that the case did not fall within the purview of the Section 124; and that the second accused was not liable for the publication of the article. Even if the first part of the article showed them guilty that the Canadians had reason to complain than they had, and yet were rebelling—and this meaning he did not accept—it did not come within the meaning of the Section. The second part was no invitation for the Canadians to go and do likewise, it was simply an endeavour to point out that the Canadians were men of spirit. "Don't envy the Canadians' goal, but envy and imitate their spirit"—that was the reasoning of the article—"Have the same mind of activity and unity as they have,"—but there was no suggestion of an invitation to them to attain the same object of independence. The last clause of the article was an expression of despair, as to ever attaining such a feeling of manliness, and was not to be read as implying for a moment that they were to exhibit manliness in the same manner as the Canadians. The Advocate-General had said that everyone knew that the statement that the Canadians were trying to throw off the British subjection was untrue. But there was no suggestion that all the Canadians were making this attempt. It seemed that the people who were taking up that policy had formed themselves into

A REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE

But while it was no doubt a sectional affair there was no ground whatever for the suggestion that the accused writer did not honestly believe that such a movement did exist in Canada. He contended that the first part of the article did not suggest that an insurrection was going forward in another part of the British Empire, and even if it did the second part of the article did not invite the readers to follow such an example. There were a thousand and one public questions about which the people were apathetic and the editor of the "Pratoda" cited the case of the Canadians to show the public spirit to which he could direct the public. With reference to the second accused Mr. Anderson said that the mere fact that he lived in a part of the same building as that in which the press was situated did not for a moment necessarily imply that he had any connection with it or control over its policy. He quoted from both Odgers and Mayne to show that to come within the meaning of the section a person must have knowledge of the contents of the incriminating article before he could be guilty of the offence. That was the meaning of Mr. Justice Strachey when he referred in his summing up in the case of Tilak to the position of the second accused Bal.

The Chief Justice demurred.

Mr. Anderson said that he would not argue the point; he certainly thought hitherto that this was the meaning of Mr. Justice Strachey's charge to the Jury. They had the second accused's own evidence that his connection with the paper had ceased for some time, and the witnesses who had been called for the prosecution did not show the contrary to be the case.

Mr. Choubal, who had a copy of the paper in his hand said that the second accused was mentioned as the publisher.

Mr. Anderson said that the type was no doubt very old and the imprint had remained from the time when the second accused was the publisher. They knew from the statement of the first accused that this was not now the case, and one witness for the prosecution had also said that the first accused was the printer.

Mr. Choubal asked their Lordships to take into consideration whether criminal liability was going to be put on the second accused without its being proved that he ever was aware that this article was going to be printed. He was simply the proprietor, and knew nothing of the contents of the paper.

Their Lordships took time to consider their decision.

The Court rose at 4-30 p.m.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the weekly meeting of the Committee, held yesterday, the Hon. Dr. Bhaichandra Krishna presided, and there were also present: Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, H. G. Gell, Professor Muller, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E., Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. K. N. Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, and Ibrahim Rahimtula.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL.

The Committee considered a letter to the Secretary from the Deputy Commissioner, requesting approval, under the terms of section 21 (5) of the Municipal Act III. of 1888, of a fee of Rs. 6 per copy being charged for the Municipal Election Roll to be published on the 10th December.

Mr. Shroff proposed that as before the fee be charged at Rs. 2 per copy.

It was pointed out that the cost of printing these election rolls came to more than six rupees per copy.

Dr. Viegas moved an amendment that the fee be fixed at Rs. 3.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula remarked that the object of printing the election roll was not to get revenue out of it. It was only a statutory obligation.

Mr. Cuffe enquired why the Corporation should make a present of four rupees to those who purchase a copy of the roll.

Mr. Shroff observed that it was meant not only for the convenience of the candidates, but of the ratepayers also.

Mr. Kabraji said that when candidates could afford to spend a large sum of money for engaging conveyances for carrying their constituents to the polling places, they could easily afford to pay six rupees for the election roll.

Dr. Kaffak remarked that even if the fee was fixed at Rs. 6 it would not recoup the printing charges.

The amendment of Dr. Viegas not being seconded, it fell to the ground.

Professor Muller's amendment to charge Rs. 6 per roll being seconded, was put to the vote and lost, five members voting in its favour and six against it.

Mr. Shroff's original motion to charge Rs. 2 per roll was, on a division, carried by six votes against five.

INSPECTION OF INSANITARY DWELLINGS.

The Committee further considered a letter to the Secretary, dated 1st instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding a return showing the results of the inspection of insanitary houses up to 23rd ultimo, and stating that the following staff is engaged on this work in the districts of Mandvie, Dhobi Talao, Chukla, Agripada, and other places:—1 Assistant Engineer, 2 Superintendents, 10 Inspectors, 6 clerks, and 22 sascars.

The letter was recorded.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1898-99.

The next item was the consideration of the Budget estimates for 1898-99.

The Chairman: Is it your wish, gentlemen, to proceed with the consideration of the budget?

Dr. Cowasjee: We got the budget only this morning, and we must take some time to consider it.

The Secretary informed the Chairman that with the exception of two or three members who received the budget on the previous day, it was circulated among the rest only that morning.

Dr. Cowasjee thought that the budget might be considered at the next regular meeting.

Mr. Cuffe was of opinion that the budget should be considered at a special meeting on Thursday next.

After some desultory conversation, it was resolved to take up the budget next week, and that it be further considered at a special meeting on the following day.

The Committee after transacting some other business, adjourned till 3 p.m. on Wednesday next.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT H. C. SHEPPARD, Royal Artillery has qualified for promotion to the rank of Captain.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT. On return from leave Captain E. Houston is posted to the Bengal Command.

THE undermentioned officer has passed the examination and is tactically fitted for appointment to the permanent command of a native regiment:—Major J. W. G. Tulloch, 24th Bombay Infantry.

THE undermentioned officers have passed the examination and are tactically fitted for promotion to the rank of substantive Lieutenant-Colonel:—Majors H. G. F. Beauchamp, 20th Hussars, and W. H. M. Bent, South Staffordshire Regiment.

THE following appointments are made:—Major F. Graham, Suffolk Regiment, to officiate as an Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff in the Madras Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Aylmer, V. C., officiating as Deputy Quartermaster-General, Army Headquarters, Station Staff, Agra.—Captain A. V. Chichester, Connaught Rangers, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, 5th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain H. E. Boileau, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession and to remain seconded, while employed as Commandant of Police, Fort Blair. Captain E. B. Lang, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession and to remain seconded while employed as Inspector of Volunteers. Lieutenant H. J. M. MacAndrew, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Captain C. C. Boileau. Lieutenant H. Mc. N. Patterson, Adjutant, to be Squadron Commander pro tem, vice MacAndrew. 7th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant Bennett, Gloucestershire Regiment, and Lieutenant G. G. M. Wheeler, Wiltshire Regiment, candidates for the Staff Corps, to be officiating Squadron Officers, 14th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant A. S. H. Reed, officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Bengal Lancers, to be Squadron Officer, vice Captain N. C. Taylor, seconded for employment on the Staff. 10th Bengal Infantry—2nd Lieutenant D. I. Shuttleworth, Unattached List, to be officiating Wing Officer, 15th Sikhs.—Lieutenant J. Hill to be Adjutant, 16th Bengal Infantry.—2nd Lieutenant H. B. Dwyer, Unattached List, to be officiating Wing Officer, 22nd Punjab Infantry.—Captain F. C. Muspratt, 30th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer, as a temporary measure. 24th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant E. S. Earle, 33rd Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officer on probation. 38th Dogras.—Lieutenant C. W. Tribe to be Adjutant. 2-3rd Gurkha Rifles.—2nd Lieutenant E. W. C. Ridgeway, 29th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer. Corps of Guides.—Lieutenant W. S. Fraser, 19th Bengal Lancers, to be officiating Squadron Officer as a temporary measure. 1-5th Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant S. T. B. Ketchen to be Quartermaster. 11th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant S. G. Halliday, Royal Sussex Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer. 2nd Bombay Lancers.—2nd Lieutenant A. M. Hennell, Hampshire Regiment, to be officiating Squadron Officer. Major C. J. Blomfield, Lancashire Fusiliers, whose tenure as Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, expired on the 27th October, will continue in that appointment until relieved.

ON Monday at the Chief Court the Lahore Judges refused an application made by the Government Advocate at the request of the Lieutenant-Governor for an enhancement of the fine of Rs. 50 passed by the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore on a European named Kelly employed on the railway, who was charged with causing the death of a native. The Government instructions, which were read in court by the Advocate, were that the fine was inadequate, and that it was necessary to emphasise the seriousness of violent assaults by Europeans on natives. The Judges, in deciding the case, did not think it necessary to hear the defence, saying that a fine of Rs. 50 was adequate. The dead man was horribly diseased at the time of the incident, and the medical evidence showed that no blow had been struck.

THE new physical standard for candidates for commissions in the Army will not take effect before the examinations in May and June next. The scale contained in the regulations, which applies to candidates entering the military schools, is laid down for the general guidance of the Medical Board and not as an unalterable standard. The Medical Board is authorised, subject to the approval of the War Office, to relax these requirements in cases where there is a reasonable probability that the candidate, though unable at the moment to fulfil the conditions, will be able do so by the time he qualifies for his commission.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARD.	PLAGUE. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle & Lower Colaba ...	0	1	3
B Dongri ...	0	1	19
C Khara Talao. ...	2a	0	12
D Khetwadi and Girgaum..	1	1	9
E Kamathipoora, Tardeo.....	4	1	23
F Parel ...	0	0	5
G Worlee ...	1	0	3
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown..	1	0	1
Hospitals ...	0	1	6
Total.....	9	5	81
Total to date.....	15,363	11,205	

a One recent arrival from up-country (Gorundgy).

SAME DATE LAST YEAR.

Plague attacks ...	10
" deaths...	12

CHOLERA.

Attacks ...	0
Deaths ...	0

QUARANTINE AGAINST IN-COMING RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

Two hundred and seventy passengers, who arrived in Bombay, yesterday, from Poona by the first three in-coming trains, were detrained at the Byculla station and were escorted by the police to the Wari Bunder Segregation Camp. It was stated that great inconvenience was experienced by the passengers owing to insufficient shed accommodation.

LOCAL FAMINE RELIEF-WORKS.

The number of persons employed on the local famine works, on Monday last, was 390, including 131 women. The male labourers were engaged in dragging loaded and unloaded carts from Parel quarry to the compound of the Arthur Road Hospital, and the women in breaking stones.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 1,952, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,519, making a total of 5,471 persons. Departures by sea 1,393, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,454, making a total of 4,347 persons.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

A telegram from Cutch Mandvie received by the Plague Committee, yesterday, stated that on the 15th instant there were five fresh admissions in that state. Five deaths were recorded in hospitals, and five outside the town. The number of patients remaining under treatment was 66.

QUARANTINE CAMPS.

There were, yesterday, detained under observation in the Wari Bunder Camp 1,089 persons, and 826 in the Narelwady Camp.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

There were, yesterday, 127 patients remaining under treatment in all the plague hospitals, while four deaths were recorded in them. Eight convalescent patients were removed from the Grant Road Hospital to the Government House Hospital at Parel.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

From the above reports it appears that forty-six houses were visited in B Ward, and four suspicious cases were discovered at Chuckla, and one fatal case of plague at Dongree. All the cases were removed to the Grant Road Hospital. One case was detected in Khara Talao Section, and one on Bapty Road. Three cases were discovered from the Kamatipura section and removed to different hospitals.

THE URS FAIR PROHIBITED.

It is notified that, whereas the Governor-General-in-Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Ajmere if pilgrims from the Bombay Presidency are permitted to visit Ajmere on the occasion of the Urs Fair, which is fixed to be held there on the 25th November to the 1st December next, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to Ajmere, or to the stations on the railway next on either side of Ajmere, that is to say, to Tabiji, Saradhna or Maugalawas, or to Madar, Ladpura or Akbri, or to Nasirabad or Bandanwara, shall be sold from the 15th day of November, until the 1st day of December, 1897, both dates inclusive, at any station on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and the Rajputana-Malwa Railways, south of Abu Road, to any pilgrim or other person intending, or believed to be intending, to attend the Urs Fair.

A CRY FROM SURAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will the generous hearted citizens of Bombay help the poor subjects of Surat in such a trying time?

Will the President of the Plague Committee of the Bombay Presidency be kind enough to send an expert in Surat with Dr. Haffkin's preventive serum to save the living ones as has been done in Bombay, Poona, Igatpuri, Cutch Mandvie, etc.? Will the Secretaries of the Famine Fund send a remittance to the Collector of Surat, simply to feed and clothe the poor and destitute? Will the Plague authorities of the Surat District accompanied by inhabitants of the different wards whom the authorities require to segregate by erecting proper shelter "Fit for human habitation," supply them with clean water, open grain shops with clean provisions, and then remove the people out of their respective places?—Yours, &c.,

A CITIZEN OF SURAT.

MOFUSSIL STUDENTS AND THE RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was waiting the other evening on one of our Backbay Railway stations for a down train. Several young men were persuading the havildar in charge of the gate to allow them entrance on the platform. They had unmistakable characteristics of Mofussil students come down to Bombay for the first time for their examination. At the Matric for essay-writing this year in English paper they were asked to describe what they see on entering a railway station. They were from the Konkan and had landed on the Bombay bunder a few days before the examination. They had never seen a railway station before. To save themselves from a failure they must have stretched their imaginations to write out the necessary forty lines. When I saw them they had perhaps come there to check how far their imagination and reality tallied. Thousands on the West coast of our Presidency from Karwar to Karachi have yet *to see* what railways look like. Any student whether from the sea-coast or the interior may well be expected to know the advantages from railways, steamers, telegraphs, and other *nineteenth century triumphs*. But a Konkani student's description of a railway station or that of a Deccani student's of a sea-voyage can at the best be little better than that of a telegraph office by an Arabi now cutting the wire on the frontier. It is quite probable that the examiners were not aware of this. But they will get ample proof of it in the answer papers, and if so inclined might enliven the columns of the dailies by selections therefrom. The Konkani students must have lost their wits on reading the subject set for *essay-writing* to the great detriment of their answers to the other questions. I don't know how this all can be mended. But the powers that be well know how best to do it, and I only hope that they will.—Yours, &c.,

PAT.

MR. JUSTICE BEST of the Mysore Chief Court, under instructions from the Mysore Government, held an inquiry into the late railway accident at Mulloor Bridge, for the purpose of forming an opinion on the magisterial report already submitted to the Government. Major Burn Murdoch, Agent of the Southern Mahratta Railway, was present. The chief evidence taken was in reference to the statement made by the witness Moorhouse as to the passing of a train on the day previous to the accident over the bridge at a slow speed, and to the statements made by other witnesses, who said they had noticed a crack in the bridge some days before the accident. Major

...ND READERS.

...rofr. Saintsbury's popular Short ... Literature having been exhaus... ...t to be issued from the Clarendon ...evised throughot. The section on ...century has been practically re... ...much enlarged.

...Wallace, the author of Ben-Hur, ...ume of verse through Messrs. Harper. ...o poems, The Wooing of Malkatoon, ... The first is a love story, the scene ...t in the Orient. The second is cast as ...s for foundation a dramatic incident ...ne. General Lew Wallace has a great ... America, and many admirers here. ...run to a huge sale.

...y says that Mrs. Bishop's book on Korea ...dion will be ready this month. Mrs. ...n Korea for two years, saw the country ...ly, and mixed with the people. She was ...ing the war between Japan and China, of ...orea was the main threatre. Mrs. Bishop ...lly of the relative advance of Russian and ...e influence. She holds that if England is ...ful we may find our position in the Far ...ch less satisfactory than it should be.

...n a few days Mr. Elkin Mathews will issue ...cted Poems of the late Roden Noel. The ...has been prepared by Mr. Percy Addleshaw. ...had the assistance of Noel's sister, Lady ... Buxton, the wife of the Governor of South ...a. She also inherited literary tastes from ...er, the first Earl of Gainsborough. Of Roden ...r. Addleshaw remarks that he was a man ...he could not meet without being in some ...his debtor. He was a very good reciter of ...the grand style of the Siddons tradition.

...all literature is coming into existence about ...ondike goldfields. The public interest in ...reeds a demand for books like one which ... Sampson Low announce. It is an account of ...s' service on the Yukon, by Mr. M. H. E. ... of the North-West Mounted Police. He is ...rator, and his experiences have been put into ...ten word by Mr. West Taylor. Mr. Hayne is ...give a very graphic picture of the gold-bear... ...ntry, and of life there. The volume is entitled ...neers of the Klondyke, and has a sketch-map ...r photographs, the latter taken by Mr. Hayne.

...nts India have long given John Nicholson ...lace among great Anglo-Indians. That being ...all the more curious that we have no biogra... ...hy. One reason for this may have been that ...f his papers were accidentally destroyed by ...y had been lent to Kaye, who was writing his ...ot the Indian Empire. Happily much valu... ...terial remained, and that has recently been ...the disposal of Captain Trotter. The life ...e is weaving out of it is nearly ready for pub... ...by Mr. Murray. There are glimpses of ...n in Lord Roberts's reminiscenses and Mrs. ...On the Face of the Waters.

...rvel is a nom de guerre familiar in every ...America, and not unfamiliar here. It be... ...Dr. Donald G. Mitchell, from whose pen ...n Mathews is about to issue a book. This ...p of essays, very much on the pattern of Mr. ...Dobson's Vignettes of the last century. Dr. ...l deals with English social and literary topics ...ater Georges and Victoria. Ik Marvel has ...long in America that most people think of ...n American. As a matter of fact he is a ...f Liverpool, and his Reveries of a Bachelor ...st published there.

...al-English is the apt title of a dictionary of ...asian words, phrases, and usages, which we ...nce to get. The compiler is Professor Morris, ...ourne University, and Messrs. Macmillan ...the book. Here, in brief, is its history. Dr. ... invited assistance for his great Oxford ...ry, upon words peculiar to Australasia. In ...to this call Professor Morris began to collect ...tion. When his parcel of quotations had ...to a considerable heap it occurred to him ...collection, if a little further trouble were ...upon it, might first enjoy an independent ... Friends contributed more quotations, and ...lume came to be.

...is a quaint old-world preface to a volume ...Messrs. Macmillan are to publish. This is the ...W. Fortescue's story of a Red Deer, mean... ...of Exmoor. Mr. Fortescue, of course, is a ... of the family of that title, which has its ... Devonshire. He dedicates the volume to ...of the name, Mr. Hugh Fortescue, aged nine, ...ded of me that I should write you a book. ...least puzzled the author most in respect to ...bject he could write upon that youth would ...are to read. To be in the least successful it ...edful to write from a lifetimes knowledge. ...ad to the Exmoor red deer, and here tries to ...them.

...hadworth H. Hodgson, formerly president of ...Aristotelian Society, has in the press a new ...hical work, entitled The Metaphysic of ...nce, which Messrs. Longmans will publish. ...ists of four books, distributed over as many ...s. The titles will be as follows:—Book I. ...Analysis of Experience; Book II. Positive ...; Book III. Analysis of Conscious Action; ...V. The Real Universe.

...gram has been received from Mr. S. D. ...son, of the Oxford University Press, who was ...ller by the American train which fell into the ... He states that he is shaken, but not actually ..., and that for the rest he has lost all his ...s. Mr. Wilkinson had been to Canada in the ...ts of the Oxford University Press publications, ...t had particular reference to the Presbyterian ...f Praise, which the well-known house has ...d for Canada. This hymnal was printed by ...ment with the Canadian Presbyterian ...s, and it has had a very large sale in the ...bo.

...appears to be an endless demand for favorite ...y modern writers in the sixpenny form. The ...overed issue of Mr. Blackmore's Lorna Doone ...in point. The hundred thousand copies print... ...first edition, were snapped up like hot rolls. ...r. Clerk Russell's wreck of the Grosvenor is ...out in the same way, only, however, for a ...period. This story has become a sea classic, ...Dana's Two Years Before the Mast and Tom ...Log. It was with it that Mr. Clark Russell ...prang into fame. Still, before it got into print ...ly described it as being just a catalogue of ...niture—so the story goes, anyhow.

...s. Macmillan and Co. have just brought out ...and enlarged edition of "Evil and Evolution, ...Author of The Social Horizon. We reviewed ...edition of this book last February. In his ...to the new issue the author says:—Most of ...s of the first and second editions of this ...m to be agreed that its argument is in... ...t and some of them say that its incomplete... ...tically leaves the matter it deals with ...Where it was. Of course the author does ...with them; but, as so many of them seem ...pon it that in its original from the book ...ective and inconclusive, he has in three ...al chapters, endeavored, to the best of his ...to meet their objections and answer their ...s.

...Western Synagogue Some Materials for its ... by Mr. Matthias Levy, will shortly be pub... ...by Mr. George Barber, 23, Furnival street. ...storical account will cover the period from ...dation of the Minyan in 1760 until the ...time. A limited numbers of copies only ...printed, and it will contain two full-page ...ions of the interior of the synagogue in ...1855, and three small maps.

...plete account of the Andree expedition up to ...ent of its start is to be published in Paris in ...by MM. H. Lachambre and H. Machuron. ...Lachambre who manufactured Andree's ...and both writers saw the explorer off ...Island whence he made his ascension. ...is to contain some fifty illustrations from ...phs. Une Rapture, a new novel by ...Rosney, will appear early in November. ...portant volumes of poetry are in the press. ...by Stuart Merrill, contains the author's ...writings, and a considerable amount of new ... The other volume is by Gustave Kahn, and ...called Le Livre d'Images.—Marcelle Tinayre, ...who has come to the front in the columns of ...Revue de France, the most important of the ...reviews, is about to publish a novel called ...Amour.—M. Arthur Chuquet, already the ...of several historical works of importance, has ...what he claims to be the most exhaustive ...t made of the childhood and early manhood ...leon. La Jeunesse de Napoleon, as his ...is entitled, will be ready shortly.

...ax Leclere, whose writings on English and ...n subjects are justly esteemed in France, ...ht be consulted with advantage on this side ...hannel, has written a biographical notice of ...e Capperon, for a volumn by that author, ...Art et de Literature, which is in the press. ...heines, by M. Maurice Barres, will be out this ...the volume, which is a novel, having for its ...one of the French race, constitutes a new ...re on the part of the apostle of the culte de ...Imbert de Saint-Amand's new volume, ...n III et sa Cour, will be ready early in ...ber. Forthcoming French Novels:—Les ...Rancunes, by Georges Ohnet; Claude Ra... ...by Remy Montalle; Le Rachat d'une Ame, ...e Enault; Amours de Sous-Pre-fes, by Jules ...ier; La Caverne, by Joleand-Barral; L'Enfant, ...ra de Lano; Chair et Marbre, by Samuel ...Haine Charnelle, by Mme. Claire Vautier; ...Tard, by O. Des Rives (the pseudonym of a ...own magistrate); Libres, by Georges Ide ...ause.

THE POLITICALS AND THE KHYBER

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Pioneer*:—You ask, in your issue of the 3rd instant, "when will the story of the abandonment of the Khyber be made known?" With regard to this it may, or may not, be known to you, but it is common property with us, who are up at the front, that the Afridis had no intention of attacking the various posts in the Khyber, as they had no wish to break with the Government of India. Led on by their mullahs, they went in a half-hearted sort of way to Lundi Kotal, devoutly hoping that they would find the place strongly reinforced, which would give them the excuse they wanted for not attacking, as they were "not for it." As the fort had only its normal garrison, the mullahs worked on the feelings of the tribesmen to attack the fort and obtain the loot of the place. The Afridis, unless they wished themselves to be denounced as cowards, had no option but to attack, and they accordingly did so. Having once committed themselves against the Government the mullah's task became easy, and they were able to inflame the tribesmen to go on committing overt acts. This little story is no piece of imagination. It is unfortunately the sad truth. Afridi sepoys who rejoined from furlough will tell any one who doubts the truth of this story the same tale. They will emphasise more than I have done how the Afridis were praying for an excuse to return to their homes without committing themselves against Government as they had no quarrel with the Sirkar, and had no wish to break with Government, and that excuse they hoped they would find by finding Lundi Kotal and All Masjid reinforced by regular troops. You say "a Dalhousie or a John Lawrence would have made short work of a frontier officer who did not know what was passing within twenty miles of his headquarters." If this does not happen under the present regime, is there not a British Parliament to insist on knowing why India has not now a Dalhousie or a John Lawrence?

SAD POISONING FATALITY AT DELHI.

A MELANCHOLY accident resulted, on Saturday, in the death of Mr. Loudoun Francis Maclean, C. I. E., Executive Engineer, Western Jumna Canal. He had only just arrived in Delhi, having been promoted to Superintending Engineer, when Colonel Jacob, who has been raised to the post of Public Works Secretary to the Punjab Government. He returned from work about 11 o'clock, and before sitting down to breakfast took a dose of medicine prescribed for him correctly by the doctor. He died within ten minutes, having been poisoned by strychnine. It appears that he was troubled with liver, and the doctor prescribed a mixture in which a small and perfectly safe quantity of strychnine had been included; the mixture making up sixteen doses. The compounder of the medicine misread the instructions as regards the quantity of strychnine prescribed, and seems to have put the total quantity into each of the sixteen doses instead of allowing only one-sixteenth part per dose. The usual inquest has been held, and the facts are being officially inquired into. Mr. Maclean was buried on Sunday evening. He leaves a widow and little children, who have the sympathy of the station. Mr. Maclean was in Delhi before as Executive Engineer in charge of the Delhi division of the Western Jumna Canal, and made many friends, among whom he was most popular.

BOMBAY FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 11TH DECEMBER.

1ST RACE.—"The Novice Stakes."—Rs. 100. For all Maiden Arab and C B galloways 13 3 and under which have never started for a race value Rs 900. Weight—13 3 to carry 10st. W. L. Allowances—Galloways which have never won a race value Rs. 50 allowed 3lbs. Galloways landed since 1st August, 1897, allowed 10lbs Accumulative. Penalties.—Winners of a race value Rs. 80 or over, once 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Distance—1-2 mile.

2ND RACE.—"The Colonials"—Rs. 100. For all maiden horses, W. A. & C. raised 3llbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 100. once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7lbs; oftener 10lbs. Horses which have never won a race value Rs. 80 allowed 7lbs Distance—5 furlongs.

3RD RACE.—"The Lilliput Stakers."—Rs. 100. For all maiden ponies 13·2 and under Weight.—English & Australian to carry 11, St. 7, lbs. Arabs to carry 10 st. 7, lbs. Country Breds to carry 10, st. W. L. Allowances.—Ponies which have never started for a race value Rs. 500, 3lbs.; which have never won a race value Rs. 150 or over, 5lbs; Ponies landed since 1st August, 1897, 10lbs. Accumulative. Penalties.—Winners of a race value Rs. 180, once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs, ; oftener. 10 lbs Distance—5 furlongs.

4TH RACE.—"The Bedouin Stakes."—Rs. 100. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight. For age raised 2llbs. Allowances—Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 150 allowed 3lbs., galloways allowed 5lbs. Accumulative. Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs. 180. once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

5TH RACE.—"The Pony Selling Race."—Rs. 100. For all Arab and C. B. ponies 13 2 and under. 13 2 ponies to be sold for Rs. 1,000 to carry 10st. 7lbs.; 3lbs. allowed for every Rs. 100 off selling price down to Rs. 500—W. L. Maidens—Allowed 7lbs.—Distance—1-2 mile.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. W. I. T. C. Rules.
2. All entrance money to go to the Fund. Entrance for all races Rs. 5. Animals not struck out by 8 a. m. the day before the race to pay Rs. 5 extra.
4. Entries closes at 6 p. m., Tuesday, 7th December. Entries must be accompanied by the full amount due for such entries as well as subscription of Rs. 5 in case of non-subscribers, otherwise they will not be accepted.
5. In all races where there are more than five starters, the second horse will receive Rs. 25.
6. Owners who have not registered their colours must declare them when making entries, subject to a fine of Rs. 15.
7. Professional riders who have won a race value Rs. 1,000 to carry 5lbs. extra. Riders who have not won a race value Rs. 500 allowed 5lbs. in all races.
8. Admittance to Stand and Enclosure, to other than subscribers, Rs. 5 each day, to include free admittance for one lady.
9. Starting declarations must be given in half an hour before each race, and weight to be carried and name of jockey must be stated.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Camorta, 1,351 tons, Commander J A Magenis, will sail to-day, for Galle, in ballast.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Akbar, 1,440 tons, Commander A J W Baldwin, will sail to-day, for Mauritius, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's steamer Chusan, 2,852 tons, Commander E Street, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 5th November via Colombo, with a general cargo, and Mr Mahomedbhoy Abdulla and one deck passenger.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer King Arthur, 1,947 tons, Commander F J Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday, from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 124 cases opium, 103 horses, 20 eyce, and Mr Mahomed Hoosein Dadusty and family, and 44 deck passengers.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

"INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL,

GULF OF MARTABAN.

Moulmein River entrance—Intended Light on Amherst Point (Pilot Station).—Information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 29th October 1897, that from and after the 1st of April 1898, the undermentioned light will be exhibited from Amherst Point (Pilot Station), Amherst Point Light will be a red fixed light elevated 68 feet above high water and visible in clear weather from a distance of about 8 miles between the bearings of from N.N.E. through E. to S.E. Magnetic. The light apparatus will be dioptric 6th order."

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
C	Naseri	912	Owen	Jeddah	17-11	B & P S N Co
K	Safari	892	Kiene	Zanzibar	19-11	F Heyer
G	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius	18-11	H C Joosub
H & J	Ilenfee	373	Aley	N F		A Munjee
L	Bombay	2048	Weston	N F		P & O Co
O	Bombay	2049	Turner	Antwerp	27-11	J M & Co
R	King Arthur	1947	Raffin	N F		B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati	524	Cassum	G Ports	18-11	S & Co
Mahanadi	547	Fakeer	Karachi	20-11	S & Co
Brahmani	524	Cassum	Mangalore	19-11	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
5	Peshawar	2203	Vibert	China		P & O Co
8	Poseidon	2443	Mayer	China	21-11	A L S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola	498	Livingstone	Karachi	20-11	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Colaba Beach at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·2s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·2s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	King Arthur s	Raffin	Busreh, Nov 2.
	Chusan s	Street	Calcutta, Nov 5.
	H. M. S. Cossack	Fraser	Trincomalee, Nov 12.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Camorta, Magenis, for Galle.
" Akbar, Baldwin, for Mauritius.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Chusan, for China, &c.
" Nevasa, for Calcutta, &c.
" Chanda, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Kola, for Karachi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 17.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—9 cwt moyeteeth, Ebram Passaya and Co; 123 cwt mother of pearl shells, Dossabhoy Jena; 40 cwt lacseed, Latham and Co; 50 bales skins, Hajee Mahomedaloe; 20 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 33 cwt deer horns, B & I Shivjee.

Peshawar s—150 bales to HONGKONG.

Poseidon s—100 bales to SHANGHAI.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th November, 1897.

1. There will be 40 pr. R. M. L. gun drill in the Town Hall Compound and at the Nesbit Road Head Quarters, at 5-45 p.m. to-day.
2. The Corps will parade at the Corps' Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the annual course of Gun Target practice. Expenses will be refunded on application on parade.
Dress.—Drill order without arms. Puttees to be worn.
Cyclist members of the Corps attending Gun Target practice may parade at the same time and place. Lamps to be carried. Dress the same.
3. The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps from the 16th instant and posted to No. 2 Sub-division, No. 2 Company.—No. 591 Gunner Wm. Tyson.
4. Gunner D. J. Harvie, has been appointed a member of the Regimental Committee for No. 4 Sub-division. No. 1 Coy.
5. The following are qualified to lay a gun at practice:—No. 1 Coy. Gr. C. T. Procter, and No. 2 Coy. Sgt. H. O. Coates and Gr. R. Hounsom.
6. The following having left Bombay are struck off the strength from this date:—Gunners Robb, Gerard P N, Hodkinson, Jeffries, and Plimmer.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt. R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 18th November, 1897.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday next the 20th instant, at 4 45 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground, for Commanding Officer's parade.
Dress.—Review order—Khaki.
2. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m., to-morrow (Friday) at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.
3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No. 4271 Vol. N. B. Goodair to G Company, and No. 4272 Vol. J. A. Cummings to G Company.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 17th November 1897.

1. There will be drill daily for recruits in the Riding School at 7 a.m. punctually.
2. There will be practice on the rifle range at Colaba on Saturday, 20th November, from 4 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 13.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr E C A Conybeare, of the Indian Civil Service, offig Commr of the Benares Divn, is appointed to be Agent to the Govr Genl at Benares, with effect from the 29th Oct. 1897, vice Mr D T Roberts.

The services of Capt W W Norman, I S C are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Mily Dept, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of the appointment of Commdt of the Zhob Levy Corps.

The services of Mr A F Pinhey, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Estabt, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, sub pro tem are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties as First Asst and Secy for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

Mr C H A Hill, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Estabt, is appointed to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class, sub pro tem, and is posted as First Asst and Secy for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The services of Mr R Donald, offig Extra Asst Commr, Punjab, and Asst Political Officer, Tochi Field Force, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab with effect from the 28th Sept 1897.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt R D Burlton, 2nd Regt of Madras Lancers, Offig Depy Assist Adjt Genl for Musketry, 3rd Circle, Rangoon, is confirmed as a Depy Assist Adjt Genl for Musketry on the establishment, vice Capt H T King, whose tenure has expired.

Lieut C C Donovan, R A, officiating ordnance officer 4th class is confirmed in that class, with effect from the 3rd May, 1897, to fill an existing vacancy.

Major G A Williams, 2nd Battn, South Staffordshire Regt, to be Aide de Camp to Major Genl C Tucker, C B, Commanding Secunderabad Dist.

The following appoistment has been made on the personal staff of the Hon the Lieut Govr of Burma:—Lieut F A B Fryer, 6th Dragoons, to be Aide de Camp.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India, :—Lieut T J Willans, R I Regt, officiating wing officer, 1st Regt of Bo Infy (Grenadiers), Lieut Cl Wigram, R A, officiating squadron officer, 18th Regt of Bengal Lancers, Lieut A M Kettlewell, R A, officiating squadron officer, 5th Regt of Bombay Cavalry (Sind Horse), and Second Lieut G P O Carnegy, South Staffordshire Regt, officiating squadron officer, 7th Regt of Bengal Cavalry.

The undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India: Second Lieutenants—J L Dougherty, offig wing officer, 1st Regt of Bo Infy (Grenadiers), P H M Taylor, offig squadron officer, 2nd Regt of Bo Cavalry, J C Simpson, offig wing officer, 4th Regt of Duke of Connaught's (Rajputana) Infy, and Lieut Robert Victor's) Regt of Bengal Infy, H J Colton, offig wing officer, 9th Regt of Bo Infy, J A Bald, offig wing officer, 1st Regt of Madras Infy (Pioneers).

Under the authority of the Secy of State for India, Capt G O Ross Keppel, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Asst Commr, 3rd grade, Punjab, is appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

L D Horne, Gentleman to be Second Lieut in the Infy Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of officers.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captains to be Majors—H Elston, R G Iremonger, Brevet Major A H Clark Kennedy, and H E Porter.

Lieuts to be Capts—E J Lugard, D S O, H C Ricketts, L A Forbes, C O Oliphant T H L Fleming, P B B Forster, C R Williams, A Bruce, Sangster, F T Stewart, A J Jamieson, H G Benn, H J M Macandrew, J W Orchard, and A H Bolton.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To be Surgeon Colonels Bgde Surgn Lieut Col B Franklin C I E, vice Surgn Col L D Spencer, M D, C B, retired.

Surg Col Franklin will be seconded on the establishment of Surg Cols of the Indian Medical Service, Bengal, while holding the appointment of Surgeon to the Viceroy.

Bgde Surgn Lieut Col G McBride Davis, M D, D S O, vice Surgn Col B Franklin, seconded.

To be Surgeon Colonels.—Bgde Surg Lieut Col G W R Hay M D, vice Surg Col G Bainbridge, M D, promoted to the rank of Surg Major Genl.

Bgde Surg Lieut Col R Caldecott, vice Surgn Col D E Hughes, M D, retired.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Hyderabad Vol Rifles—J B D Gribbie, Esq, to be Capt, vice Croley, resigned.

MEDALS.

The undermentioned members of the Volunteer Force are granted the volunteer long service medal under the provisions of clause 152, India Army Circulars of 1895:—

G I P R Vol Rifles—Sergt J P Bingham, Corporal J J Richardson and R J Saunders; Lance Coporal I Turner, Volunteers H Davis, W Desantos, W Reid and G Sharpe.

Bombay Vol Rifles—Capt J Leask, Sergt Major W George, Qrmr Sergt W Stephens, and Corpl H Closeon.

2nd Battn B B and C I Ry Vol Rifles—Vol A J Daniells.

Poona Vol Rifles—Qrmr Sergt D Ciabby.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A A Nash, Storekeeper, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay sub pro tem, is confirmed in his appointment.

The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Secy of State for India:—To be Asst Engr—Richard Vincent.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H M C Trotter, Depy Examiner of Accounts, is on return from privilege leave, posted to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works.

The following promotions and reversions are ordered in the Accounts Branch:—

Mr D W McPherson, from Examiner, 3rd class, temporary rank, to be Examiner 2nd class, temporary rank, Mr S G Wood, from Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, to be Examiner, 3rd class, temporary rank, Mr F P Dunne, from Depy Examiner 1st Grade, to be Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary rank, Mr C S B Sinclair, from Depy Examiner, 1st grade, sub pro tem, to be Depy Examiner, 2nd grade permanent.

Mr J T Simpson, Supting Engr 3 class, temporary rank, Burma is confirmed in the class, with effect from the 11th Oct 1897.

The Govr Genl, in Council is pleased, anticipation of orders to be published hereafter as the future organisation of the Public Works Dep Secretariat, which have been approved by the Secry of State for India, to make the following permanent and officiating appointments, with effect from the 2nd Nov, 1897:

Mr G H le Maistre, Examiner, 4th class, 2nd Grade and Asst Accountant Genl, Public Works Dept, is appointed to officiate as Assnt Secy to the Government of India in the Public Works Dept until further orders.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 17TH OF NOVEMBER, 1897.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Jacobabad, Bangalore and Bellary, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. Readings are highest in Rajputana, and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds remain practically unchanged in direction, and the force has been fresh at Negapatam, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Bangalore, 10 at Goa, Bombay and Colombo, and 8 at Ratnagiri and Deesa. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Karwar, Bangalore and Cuddapah, and the minimum in large defect at Coimbatore. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Surat and Ratnagiri, and the lowest 49° at Ajmere. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Colombo, Madras, Coimbatore and Negapatam. A few drops of rain have fallen at Madras. Winds on the Coromandel Coast exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, and the weather to the east of Negapatam in the Bay is probably unsettled; and it is likely to remain cloudy on the Coromandel Coast, in Ceylon, and on the Malabar Coast.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

LADIES' TOILET PETS of the DAY! BEAUTY-CHARM for the complexion, BLANC DE CAMILLIA for the face, FLORAL HAIR DOUCHE for the Hair, ODONTINE and DENTODONT for the Teeth and Gums and PUKKA RUSMA for removing superfluous Hair. At MADON, SONS & Co.

WHAT BATES WANTED TO KNOW.

"I SHALL be obliged if you can answer me one question," said my friend Bates, as he lay on the couch one day in my room nursing his aching leg. "Why does exposure to wet or cold bring on an attack of rheumatism at one time, when a like exposure for a score of times leads to no such result?"

Before I set down in writing the answer I gave him, I wish you would read the following letters, as no doubt the authors of them will be interested in the same point.

"In November, 1892," says the one, "I had an attack of rheumatic fever, and was confined to my bed for four weeks, during which time I suffered fearfully. I had awful pains all over me; my joints swelled up, and I was so helpless I could not raise my hand to my mouth. After the fever left me I was extremely weak, and so emaciated I was little more than skin and bone. A large lump, the size of an egg, formed on my elbow, and my fingers were almost drawn out of joint. I cannot describe the suffering I had to bear. The doctor ordered me various medicines, and cod liver oil, but they had no effect. In February, 1893, I read in a small book about the remarkable success which had followed the use of Mother Seigel's Syrup in cases of rheumatism, and got a bottle from Messrs. Leverett and Fry, High Street. After taking it two weeks I was better, and in about a month more all rheumatic pains had left me, and I was strong and well as ever. You may publish what I have said. (Signed.) John H. Kent, 9, Randall Street, Maidstone, Kent, January 30th, 1895."

"For many years," says the other, "I had been subject to liver complaint and indigestion. I was habitually heavy, weak, and weary. My appetite was poor, and all food gave me pain and fulness at the chest and around the sides. I had so much pain and tightness of the chest that I could not endure the pressure of my clothing upon it. Although not laid up, I was seldom free from pain or a sense of discomfort. In the summer of 1893 I began to suffer with rheumatism, which affected my arms and shoulders until I had not the power to lift my hand to my head. I tried all sorts of liniments, embrocations, and rubbing oils, but got no benefit from any of them.

In August, 1893, my friend, Mrs. Owen told me how much good Mother Seigel's Syrup had done her for rheumatism, and I got a bottle from the Drug Stores in St. Ann's Road. In a few days I was much better, and in less than a month afterwards all pain had left me; and I am happy to say I have never had my return of the rheumatism since, but have enjoyed the best of health in every respect. In common thankfulness for my speedy and wonderful deliverance, I willingly consent to the publication of this hurried statement, should you wish to make that use of it. (Signed.) (Mrs.) L. S. Cole., 6, Albert Road, South Tottenham, London, August 16th, 1895."

Before answering the question of my friend Bates (who was a chronic rheumatic) I asked *him* one: "Why does a lighted match, dropped into the road, die out harmlessly, but when dropped into a hayrick, set up a conflagration?"

"Any fool can answer that, *he said*." "Because in the one case there is nothing for the fire to catch hold of while in the other there is."

"Exactly," I responded. "Now see. Indigestion and liver complaint (the second consequent on the first) continue to produce a virulent poison in the blood called uric acid, practically insoluble in water. This acid, which is a solid, enters the tissues, and sets going a hot inflamatory fire. That is rheumatism. It does what silver would—only the acid is a *poison* silver.

When the indigestion and the liver trouble are not very bad, and the kidneys and sweat glands of the skin are acting fairly well, this acid is carried out of the body about as fast as it is formed. Exposure *then* brings on no rheumatism. But, *per contra* when the stomach and liver are in bad condition, the acid forms faster than the kidneys and skin can carry it off. *Then* expose yourself, get cold or wet, hamper the skin and kidneys still more, and the poison acid spreads through your muscles and joint like the fire in the dry hay. You understand? Very well. The longer the cause persists the more frequents the rheumatic attacks. That is why chronic dyspeptics are apt also to be chronic rheumatics. Fend off dyspepsia by the use of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and you and the rheumatism will have no dealings. Neglect it, and suffer every time you catch cold."

That was my answer to Bates, and he said there seemed to be sense in it.

Neave's Food

"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

For Infants—
"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."
SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

Invalids—
"May rely upon it whenever a diet of this class is required."
H. C. BARTLETT, PH.D., F.C.S.

Growing Children—
"The children I have known fed upon it have invariably been models of good health."
WILLIAM JOHN, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.

And

The Aged—
"The Food is equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."
"MEDICAL MAGAZINE."

Best and Cheapest.
In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

EPPS'S COCOA
Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
In ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins only.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.
EPPS'S COCOA

Thousands of testimonials prove the excellence of ARSENT'S CELEBRATED 'MANDARIN' RAZORS, with fully warranted interchangeable blades, which never require grinding. All who use them speak with unbounded enthusiasm of their capacities, and even those with the strongest beards and most tender skins are unanimous in saying that with no other Razors can they obtain such a remarkably easy and perfectly luxurious shave as with Arbenz's. Made by A. ARBENZ, Jougne, France, and Birmingham. Introducer of the original and only genuine "Gem" Air Guns. Insist upon having guns marked "Arbenz," with trade mark "A" in Swiss cross for first quality, and "B" in Swiss cross for second or cheaper quality. Of principal Importers and Dealers.
FULLY WARRANTED

PETER MÖLLER'S NEW
COD LIVER OIL
DOES NOT "REPEAT"
MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MARK
HYDROXYL-FREE.
The only Cod Liver Oil entirely free from the decomposed fats which are the cause of "repeating" or eructations. Absolutely pure.
None genuine but those bearing our signature and trade mark.
Of all Chemists.

Fortify the System against Disease
PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir E. MARTIN.
The Late Lord CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

"DISINFECT" WITH SANITAS
FLUID, POWDER, SOAPS, &C.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Valuable Book, "HOW TO DISINFECT," free on application.
The SANITAS Co., Ltd., BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.

EDWARDS' HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it failing off and turning Grey.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR

"THE DIAMOND JUBILEE" CIGARETTES.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Per Box of 50, Re. 1-8.

It is with every confidence of still further public support that I have taken the liberty of presenting to my numerous customers a new brand of Cigarettes which, I am sanguine, will meet with merited recognition. The brand is appropriate to the auspicious occasion, and I venture to trust that the unanimous verdict of intending patrons will be favourable, inasmuch as these Cigarettes are manufactured from the **finest quality Yenidje Turkish Tobacco.**

One trial will ensure permanent orders from those who enjoy a cool fragrant Cigarette.

D. MACROPOLO,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS TO H. E. THE VICEROY
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

COVENTRY CROSS CYCLES.

Second to None.

Unequalled FOR Strength, Quality, AND Finish.

THE COVENTRY CROSS CYCLE Co., Ltd., COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

Fully Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post free on application to our Works at Coventry, or to the Manager of this Paper. AGENTS WANTED.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors.

GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."

LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED **DR LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH. STRENGTH. & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

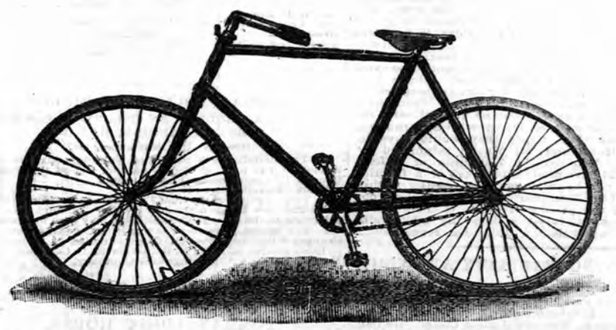
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENGLAND.

1897. BICYCLES, 1897.

"PREMIER" BICYCLES.

AS USED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.



10 HIGHEST EXIBITION AWARDS.

ABSOLUTELY THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF ALL MODELS.

JUST ARRIVED.

		Cash Price.
MODEL Z, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	33½ lbs.	Rs. 450
MODEL P, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	32 lbs.	Rs. 410
MODEL S, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	35 lbs.	Rs. 330
MODEL R, ROAD RACER, COMPLETE	29 lbs.	Rs. 330
MODEL O, ROAD RACER, COMPLETE	26 lbs.	Rs. 400
MODEL G, LADY'S ROADSTER, COMPLETE	31 lbs.	Rs. 410
MODEL H, LADY'S ROADSTER, COMPLETE	34 lbs.	Rs. 330

"PREMIER" NAME "PREMIER" QUALITY.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., Sole Agents,

BOMBAY & POONA.

Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.
Millais Everett
Matchless for the hands and complexion.
Lillie Langtry
PEARS
INVENTOR
Perfect health
for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the blush-rose attends the habitual use of
Pears'
Soap

THE REMINGTON TYPEWRITER.

The Original and the Standard Writing Machine of the World

Excels in Legibility, Beauty of Work, Ease, Convenience of Operation, Simplicity, Durability, Speed.

Writes Capitals and Small Letters, Punctuation Marks, Figures, Commercial Signs, Accented Letters, etc., in any Language that employs the Roman Character, as well as some that do not. Can be equipped on order for the special requirements of Political, Commercial, Legal, Literary, Scientific, or Medical users.

Illustrated Catalogue sent on Application to

WARDEN & CO.,
SOLE IMPORTERS,
27 Hummum, Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Stephens' Ink

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The Only Food for Delicate Infants

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS

CARNRICK & Co. Ld. HART ST. LONDON

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.

"Lanoline" Toilet Soap

6 PERFECTLY PURE MARKS

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"

Darling Brand

from all Chemists.

Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

Toilet "Lanoline"

FOR Delicate AND Sensitive Skins.

6d. & 1s.

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS

81 Rue Lafayette, PAIRS.

HARMONIUMS for Churches, Drawing Rooms Schools, &c.

From £4 upward.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.

Apply to Messrs. B. NAZIR & Co
10, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS

GOLD & Co.

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND

WROUGHT IRON HINGES

ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET

Indentors can obtain samples through all respectable British Merchants.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON, GEORGE STREET, & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co.